The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,224 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th Feb.
L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th „
L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3909	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-carge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3129	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	„ 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

This Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	301	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th „
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	5000	500	30th May

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. „

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"	2,100	E. Worfolk	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plan &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th „
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st „
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th „
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st „
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	George [illegible]ead	3395	480	13th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 1, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer : whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER' "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ANOTHER SUCCESS 1887.
OF Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
FIRST ORDER MERIT 1887.
ALL Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ADELAIDE EXHIBITION 1887.
DEALERS Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "SPORTSMAN" 1887.
OLD Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "CIVILIAN" 1887.
MELLOW Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE ANALYSIS 1887.
MATURED Rs. 28-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S
ENTIRE STOCK
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

- Black Dress Silks and Satins.
- Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
- Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
- Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
- Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
- Coloured Flannels and Serges.
- White and Cream figured Muslins.
- Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
- White and Cream Piece Laces.
- Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
- Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
- Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

- Rich White Silks and Satins.
- Rich White Moires and Brooches.
- Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
- Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
- White Dress Tulles and Nets.
- White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
- White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

- Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
- French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
- White Black and Coloured Feathers.
- Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
- Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
- Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
- Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
- White and Black Boots and Shoes.
- French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
- Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
- Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
- White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
- Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

- Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
- Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
- Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
- Black Jet Evening Bodices.
- Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
- Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
- Black Ribbons, Cheuille, & Jet Ornaments, etc.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality .... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do. .... Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters .... Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles .... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
„ „ 100 „ 500 „ .... „ 13 | „ „ „ 500 „ „ 20

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY :
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA :
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., Re. 0-14.

FAMILY MIXTURE.
Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

HOLTA MIXTURE.
Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.

PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion.
Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

We have also an extremely cheap but good tea "Broken Leaf," at As. 10 per lb., and a Tea of the very highest class "Golden Orange Pekoe," Rs. 3-8 per lb.

Oriental Bank Buildings.
Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA.
and
Bhoodwar Peth City.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram pass the door to all parts of the city.

PERFECT FITTING **SHIRTS!** FOR EVERY OCCASION

CELEBRATED

HOAR & CO.'S SHIRTS!!

		Rs.			Rs.
HOAR'S	PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	HOAR'S	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8 3 for 23
SHIRTS	BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 3 for 26
HOAR'S	BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	HOAR'S	SILK AND WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 3 for 28
SHIRTS	SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	CRICKETING OR BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar and Pocket	each 9 3 for 26
HOAR'S	FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	HOAR'S	TWILL GAUZE LLAMA Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic.	each 9 3 for 26
SHIRTS	OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 3 for 36

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 2 6 „
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 4 8 „

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

MASONIC BALL.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
District Grand Master,
AND SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.,
Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I.,
A GRAND MASONIC BALL
will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges,
on the 10th Febuary, 1888,
at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Mason's entitled to wear them.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.
"CONFUSION."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
K.G., K.T., &c, &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
Toole's great success, a New and Original Dramatic Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled,
"THE BUTLER,"
BY MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "Manilla," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on the 6th February, and that she is loading and discharging in the Stream.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s Yesso ARRIVED from Antwerp and London are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1888.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR THREE MONTHS.

A SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR to take Levels and Borings and Estimate Masonry, &c. A DRAFTSMAN. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

H. W. OLIVER, Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer Military Works, Bombay.

Fort, Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned is prepared shortly to receive TENDERS for the Execution of certain PRELIMINARY WORKS AT Colaba Point Battery by Petty Contract, consisting chiefly of stone filling excavation in rock and Earth, Lime, Masonry, and Concrete.

2. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned who does not BIND himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.
Ex. Engr. Bo : Def.

Colaba, 4th February, 1888.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE undersigned begs to inform that 8 CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each bearing the following numbers which their man was deputed to pay at a particular place are alleged by him to be lost, but which, in all probability, have been CRIMINALLY MISAPPROPRIATED. The man is given in Custody, and any person giving information which would lead to the DISCOVERY of the notes will be REWARDED. In the meantime the public are WARNED against dealing with the said notes.

S-13 56707, 56919, 24458, 56498, 56056, 57803, 53463, 51942.

GOOLABROY MUNGALCHUND,
Moombadavi,

Bombay, 6th Feb., 1888.

VALENTINES !
VALENTINES ! !
VALENTINES ! ! !

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
JUST TO HAND.
PRICE MODERATE.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIATION will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of February, 1888, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and passing the Report of the Central Committee, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association for the past year, and passing its Accounts, after which the meeting will be asked to consider, and if thought fit to pass, the subjoined resolutions to register the Association under Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India be REGISTERED by that name and style, and to become a Society under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India with the objects specified in the draft Memorandum of Association,* and that the rules and regulations annexed to such Memorandum of Association be adopted as the rules and regulations under and in accordance with which (subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made therein by the Association in General Meeting) the business of the said Association shall be conducted and carried on.

2. That the Central Committee of the said Association as at present constituted be and they are hereby empowered to take the necessary steps to effect the registration of the said Association as aforesaid.

By order of the Central Committee,
H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.
Honorary Secretary.

Calcutta, 30th January, 1888.

* Copies of the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND *FETE*

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
To be held on
9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH INST.
IN THE OVAL,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
with the object of defraying the cost of the Living Quarters for the Pupil Nurses at the Cama Hospital.
Open daily from
4-30 TILL 7-45 P.M.,
AND ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
from
9 TILL 11 P.M.
ENTRANCE, RE. 1.

Season Tickets admitting the holder into the Fair as well as into all Tents, Exhibitions, Entertainments, &c., without extra charge, Rs. 5. Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NO FREE LIST.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and ENERGETIC SALESWOMAN. Good reference indispensible. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,

2, Hornby Row.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No 40.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PUNKHA PULLERS under schedule No. 50 from 15th April up to 30th November, 1888.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of the 20th February, 1888, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenders must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of ten per cent., calculated on the value of the probable supply of Punkha Pullers.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. L. FAGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay 1st Feb., 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 41.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Professional Auctioneer willing to sell Government Stores from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a. m. of the 20th February, 1888, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt for Rs (100) one hundred only.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in Treasury and a tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

The form of agreement which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute may be seen on application at this office.

J. L. FAGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are INVITED for execution of certain works at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

2. The lowest or any tender will NOT necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 21st January, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
LAND FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited, have for sale about 6,269 square yards of surplus land adjoining the mill premises in Bapty Road, Byculla.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders at the Mill Office, Falkland Road, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1888, for a Private Sale of the land, but they do not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

On the acceptance of a tender being notified to the tenderer, he will be required to pay forthwith 25 per cent of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within two months from the date thereof.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Mill.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director,
and General Manager & Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities :—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CARD.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
WORKING OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India, the TRANSFER from 1st February, 1888, of the working of the Bhopal State Railway, advised in my advertisement, dated 3rd January, 1888, is DEFERRED.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 31st January, 1888.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it violent knawing or otherwise, by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY
Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., Ld.
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.........................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120 ; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	15	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L .
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882..................£300,690
„ 1885..................£988,1.6
„ 1886..................£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
____
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________Day of______________18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ___________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
____________________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent freeof Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other general Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES.
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SHE SHOWED
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS.
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of BITTERS.
HOP your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
HOP very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better ; and the doctor who BITTERS.
HOP attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that BITTERS.
HOP I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of BITTERS.
HOP death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which BITTERS.
HOP acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, BITTERS.
HOP and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able BITTERS.
HOP to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi- BITTERS.
HOP cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
HOP medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
HOP bottle to-day ; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS
HOP or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name an
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.
WARE OF FRADDS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 3
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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of tim between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. 3
Third do. 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... 2 As.
line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per line
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-
Each succeeding line .... -8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum....................Rs 1
Half-yearly.................... „ 6
Quarterly.................... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum....................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.................... „ 6
Quarterly.................... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,224 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th Feb.
L. VERONA	3116	600	W. D. Mudie	17th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
L. COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ....C. Bechtinger ....25th Feb.
PANDORA ....A. Trobitz ....25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM ESRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

This Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	600	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	5000	500	30th May

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"	2,100	E. Worfolk,	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plan &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA.......George [illegible].......... 3395 480 13th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 1, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER' "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ANOTHER SUCCESS 1887.

OF Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
FIRST ORDER MERIT 1887.

ALL Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ADELAIDE EXHIBITION 1887.

DEALERS Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "SPORTSMAN" 1887.

OLD Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "CIVILIAN" 1887.

MELLOW Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE ANALYSIS 1887.

MATURED Rs. 28-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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Rich White Silks and Satins.
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Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
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MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality .... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. do. .... Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
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Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles .... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

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SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

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Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
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Maximum Variation one minute per Month

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Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

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43, Esplanade Road,
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SUPERIOR TEAS.

PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., Re. 0-14.

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Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

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Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.

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Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

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Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.

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A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion.
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We have also an extremely cheap but good tea "Broken Leaf," at As. 10 per lb., and a Tea of the very highest class "Golden Orange Pekoe," Rs. 3-8 per lb.

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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram pass the door to all parts of the city.

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HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

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12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

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Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

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In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

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BY THE AUTHORITY OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
District Grand Master,
AND SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.,
Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I.,
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges,
on the 10th Febuary, 1888,
at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Mason's entitled to wear them.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

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TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.
"CONFUSION."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
Toole's great success, a New and Original Dramatic Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled,
"THE BUTLER,"
BY MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "Manilla," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on the 6th February, and that she is loading and discharging in the Stream.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s Yesso ARRIVED from Antwerp and London are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1888.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR THREE MONTHS.

A SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR to take Levels and Borings and Estimate Masonry, &c. A DRAFTSMAN. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

H. W. OLIVER, Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer Military Works, Bombay.

Fort, Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned is prepared shortly to receive TENDERS for the Execution of certain PRELIMINARY WORKS AT Colaba Point Battery by Petty Contract, consisting chiefly of stone filling excavation in rock and Earth, Lime, Masonry, and Concrete.

2. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned who does not BIND himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.
Ex. Engr. Bo: Def.

Colaba, 4th February, 1888.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE undersigned begs to inform that 8 CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each bearing the following numbers which their man was deputed to pay at a particular place are alleged by him to be lost, but which, in all probability, have been CRIMINALLY MISAPPROPRIATED. The man is given in Custody, and any person giving information which would lead to the DISCOVERY of the notes will be REWARDED. In the meantime the public are WARNED against dealing with the said notes.

S-13 56707, 56919, 24458, 56498, 56056, 57803, 53463, 51942.

GOOLABROY MUNGALCHUND,
Moombadavi,

Bombay, 6th Feb., 1888.

VALENTINES !
VALENTINES ! !
VALENTINES ! ! !
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
JUST TO HAND.
PRICE MODERATE.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIATION will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of February, 1888, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and passing the Report of the Central Committee, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association for the past year, and passing its Accounts, after which the meeting will be asked to consider, and if thought fit to pass, the subjoined resolutions to register the Association under Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India be REGISTERED by that name and style, and to become a Society under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India with the objects specified in the draft Memorandum of Association,* and that the rules and regulations annexed to such Memorandum of Association be adopted as the rules and regulations under and in accordance with which (subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made therein by the Association in General Meeting) the business of the said Association shall be conducted and carried on.

2. That the Central Committee of the said Association as at present constituted be and they are hereby empowered to take the necessary steps to effect the registration of the said Association as aforesaid.

By order of the Central Committee,
H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.
Honorary Secretary.

Calcutta, 30th January, 1888.

* Copies of the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND *FETE*

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
To be held on
9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH INST.
IN THE OVAL,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
with the object of defraying the cost of the Living Quarters for the Pupil Nurses at the Cama Hospital.
Open daily from
4-30 TILL 7-45 P.M.,
AND ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
from
9 TILL 11 P.M.
ENTRANCE, RE. 1.

Season Tickets admitting the holder into the Fair as well as into all Tents, Exhibitions, Entertainments, &c., without extra charge, Rs. 5. Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NO FREE LIST.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and ENERGETIC SALESWOMAN. Good reference indispensible. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,

2, Hornby Row.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No 40.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PUNKHA PULLERS under schedule No. 50 from 15th April up to 30th November, 1888.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of the 20th February, 1888, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenders must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of ten per cent., calculated on the value of the probable supply of Punkha Pullers.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. L. FAGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay 1st Feb., 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 41.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Professional Auctioneer willing to sell Government Stores from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a. m. of the 20th February, 1888, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt for Rs (100) one hundred only.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in Treasury and a tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

The form of agreement which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute may be seen on application at this office.

J. L. FAGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are INVITED for execution of certain works at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

2. The lowest or any tender will NOT necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 21st January, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
LAND FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited, have for sale about 6,269 square yards of surplus land adjoining the mill premises in Bapty Road, Byculla.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders at the Mill Office, Falkland Road, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1888, for a Private Sale of the land, but they do not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

On the acceptance of a tender being notified to the tenderer, he will be required to pay forthwith 25 per cent of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within two months from the date thereof.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Mill.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director,
and General Manager & Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

NOTICES.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities :—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH" with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CARD,
HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
WORKING OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India, the TRANSFER from 1st February, 1888, of the working of the Bhopal State Railway, advised in my advertisement, dated 3rd January, 1888, is DEFERRED.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 31st January, 1888.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.

No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it violent knawing or otherwise, by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., Ld.
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 30.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S

"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.

Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz

APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	43
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—

MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862........................£300,690
,, 1885........................£988,1.6
,, 1886........................£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of __________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address __________________
Occupation _______________
____________________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "E. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves, and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.
WARE OF FRAUDS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 3
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY......................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	3
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-
Each succeeding line ....,, -8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum......................................Rs 1
Half-yearly......................................,, 6
Quarterly......................................,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum......................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly......................................,, 6
Quarterly......................................,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*

LIBRA OF TH BOMB BRAN OF T ROYAL SIATI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Ball at Government House.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Bombay Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Imperator (s), from Trieste; Manilla (s), Genoa; Verona (s), London; and Grantully (s), Barrow.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Gulf and Karachi; and Badsworth (s), Rangoon.

Prince's Dock.—On Sunday the s.s. Bisagno and Cyphrenes entered and the s.s. Worsley Hall and Niagara left the dock.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 28th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 6,920 in receipts.

Polo.—The game this evening will be Stripes—Capts. Hamilton, (Capt.) J. Buller, Hodgkinson and Mr. Warden *vs.* White—Messrs. Summer, (Capt.) Graham, Dixon, Stewart and Capt. Fenton. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

Theft from the Sailors' Home.—Robert Dixon, a boiler-maker, residing at the Sailors' Home, reported to the police, on Saturday, the theft of six currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from his coat pocket, which he left hanging at the head of his cot. Enquiries are in progress.

Lecture.—The fourth lecture of the season 1887-88 will be delivered under the auspices of the (Gujarati "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli" at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th instant by Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, on "The Conditions of Healthy Respiration." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams, and is open to the public.

Proposed new Railway.—A correspondent writes:—A rumour is abroad that Mr. Aiklandaiya, barrister-at-law, has gone to Europe to organize a "company" to invest in a light railway from Puntambeh, on the Dhond and Manmad State line, a distance of about forty miles, through the commercial towns of Vyzapur, &c., to this station.

Jalna.—A correspondent writes:—The telegraph line which was contemplated a year ago is still "under consideration"! This large and commercial city lacks the electric communication. The Aurangabad Telegraph Office clears 95 cent per mensem Jalna, I am sure, would increase the Government coffers by 150 per cent. This city exports a great deal of pulse, grain and oils.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Bukroo Ruttonchund, a petty merchant, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head-foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with intentionally making a false declaration of goods for despatch by rail to Barsi Road. On pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 6.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Every Land My Home	Jonas.
Overture	Il Conte D'Essen	Mercadante.
Valse	La Jeune Vienne	Fahrbach.
Divertissement	Parisina	Donizetti.
Pavane	Conti	Vasseur.
Polka	The Skylark	Kessler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Salvation Army.—The Swedish Contingent of the Salvation Army is expected to arrive here about the 9th instant, and preparations are being made to give them a hearty and enthusiastic reception. Huge posters announcing their advent may be seen in every part of the city, while life-size pictures of the coming officers are suspended in a conspicuous part of the Army Head-Quarters. Commissioner Tucker and Mr. George Studd, barrister-at-law, the celebrated cricketer, who has joined the mission at China, will lead the meeting. The Novelty Theatre has been engaged for the purpose, and a strong brass band from Guzerat will be in attendance.

A Juvenile Thief.—Antone Francis, a Goanese lad, aged 12 years, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Page, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a copper-pot, valued Rs. 5, the property of Bhickoo Hossajee, a coachman in the service of a Parsee gentleman, residing in Khetwady 11th Lane, from his master's stable, on Sunday morning last. The accused was observed leaving the stable by the complainant's master with the stolen pot in his hand, and was given into custody. The lad pleading guilty, was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

A Dishonest Boatman.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Constable Saunderson charged Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hossain, a tindal, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, with stealing a large quantity of cloves which had been entrusted to him to be conveyed to a steamer to which it was consigned. On Sunday, while he was trying to dispose of a quantity of cloves he was arrested by a sepoy on suspicion. Pleading guilty to the charge of theft he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A Rash and Negligent Act.—A Hindu woman, named Bajnirti, was charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday with doing a rash and negligent act. It appeared that the accused had quarrelled frequently with her husband, who beat her. On Sunday night while her husband was asleep, she collected all the bedding in a bundle and set fire to it. Fortunately a neighbour discovered the flames and quickly put the fire out. In defence she stated she had burnt the bedding because she was annoyed. His Worship sentenced her to a week's simple imprisonment.

Philharmonic Society.—The next practice will be on Wednesday at 5-30 instead of Thursday as usual, so as not to clash with the Fancy Fair.

A Village Registrar Assaulted.—We learn that the village Registrar of Bargaum, Taluka Vela, has been very severely beaten by the villagers.—*Poona Observer.*

The Poona Poultry Show.—On Saturday morning some pens of well-bred poultry were sold by auction, and realized fair prices. Many baskets (sittings) of eggs from Mr. A. Crawford's poultry yard were also distributed, and should be of value in improving the stock of poultry in Poona and neighbouring districts.—*Deccan Herald.*

Criminal Breach of Trust at Poona.—The enquiry into the charge of criminal breach of trust against Raojee Prabhakar Bhawe, Clerk of the local First Class Subordinate Judge, commenced last Friday afternoon before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, of Poona. From the evidence recorded it appears that the accused is alleged to have misappropriated the unexpended portion of certain batta money paid by parties in several civil suits, for payment to certain witnesses from Tanna, Satara, and Saswad. The persons who had filed the suits were examined, and they all stated that they knew nothing about the batta money in connexion with their suits; that all transactions in connexion with the payment of batta to the witnesses in their suits were either carried on by their karkoons, accountants, agents, or vakils. The Post Office money order clerk, Mr. Purohit, was examined, and he pointed out the dates of the issues of the money orders for the amounts alleged to have been misappropriated by the accused. Govind Ramchandra stated that he had paid a certain amount of money as batta for witnesses in his case, but had never received any balance thereof directly from the accused, but his karkoon had received some cash from the Court a few days ago. Gopal Ramchandra, a karkoon in the service of Mr. Rama Bare, said that in the middle of August last he paid about Rs. 17 as batta for witnesses from Coorla, and that Rs. 6 were returned to him by the accused as balance of the money. He did not credit this sum to his master's accounts, nor did he pass a receipt to the accused for the same. The case was adjourned.—*Deccan Herald.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·035
Themperature of the Air	71·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·0
Dew Point	61·1
Relative humidity of Air	·631
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	63·6
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, N, NNE, WNW, NW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231

* From midnight to midnight.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of Yenkuttee Rajana, charged with murder, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, and the same special jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. R. D. Setna for the defence.

The case for the prosecution closed on Saturday. The prisoner, on being asked by the Judge yesterday if he wished to say anything, stated that he was ill-treated by some people and was made to make the confession to the Magistrate.

Mr. Latham summed up the evidence for the prosecution, remarking that it fully bore out the charge preferred against the prisoner.

Mr. Setna, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that as the evidence against his client was merely circumstantial, it was his duty to ask the jury to receive with caution the statements of the witnesses, especially the chief witnesses Gopal and Raghoo, who contradicted themselves in material particulars. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence at considerable length and pointed out what he considered to be contradictions and discrepancies. With regard to the confession made by the prisoner, Mr. Setna said it did not appear to be a voluntary one. It was probably made to escape the torture to which prisoner had been subjected. If it was a genuine confession, the prisoner would have repeated it before the Magistrate at his trial. The whole case rested upon the confession, and without it, it must fall to the ground.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, said the crime committed by the person or persons who threw the girl into the well was murder or it was nothing. His Lordship referred to a similar case which occurred in the mofussil some time ago, and which came up for confirmation before his Lordship and Mr. Justice West, and in which the prisoner was sentenced to death. The learned judge also referred to a somewhat similar case, and cited the remarks of Sir James Mackintosh who, as Judge of the Recorder's Court of Bombay, in addressing the Grand Jury on the 19th April, 1806, expatiated upon the folly of the natives in decking unprotected children with ornaments. His Lordship read largely from the evidence of the principal witnesses for the prosecution and commented upon it. There could be no doubt that the little girl was taken from Cammateepoora to the well on the Esplanade and thrown into it; but before doing so, it was necessary to pass through a great part of the town, and yet there was no evidence of those who saw the girl in the company of some person or persons except the dhobie woman, Chandrabhaga. It was stated that the prisoner handed the deceased's anklets to the witness Gopall. Now, in his Lordship's opinion, the case for the prosecution would have been stronger than it was if, instead of Gopall, the ornaments had been produced by some respectable person. Gopall was a man who, on his own admission, had been in jail several times and used to receive stolen property. If he had honestly come by the ornaments, how was it that he passed them on at once to the other man, Raghoo? That was a suspicious circumstance in the case. Then, there was direct contradiction in the evidence of Gopall and Raghoo. Both these men were questionable characters; and it was for the jury to consider whether it would be safe to attach any weight to the evidence of men like these. There was no doubt the ornaments were stolen from the little girl; but how they came into the possession of Raghoo depended upon the evidence of a disreputable character like Gopall. Would the jury connect the possession of the ornaments with the prisoner on the evidence only of Gopall? Here was a question of life and death; and it was his Lordship's duty to warn the jury to accept the evidence of Gopall with great caution. The prisoner had not, through his counsel, given any explanation as to how he came into possession of the ornaments which he was alleged to have entrusted to Gopall. With regard to the confession made by the prisoner, his Lordship remarked that confessions of the commission had been made over and over again by prisoners who were quite innocent; and here in this country where evidence, whether oral or testamentary, was not as reliable or satisfactory as at home, such confessions should be received with extreme caution. His Lordship instanced the well-known case in which, during a trial for murder, the man supposed to be murdered walked into Court to the utter astonishment of everybody present therein. Was it not possible that Chandrabhaga, who said she saw the deceased girl in company of the prisoner, might have been mistaken? It was not enough that the jury should have a strong suspicion that the prisoner was the man who committed the murder; but they must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that he, and he alone, was responsible for the crime.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return into Court in a quarter of an hour, the Judge, at their request, read a portion of the evidence of Inspector Forde on the question of the finding of the ornaments, remarking that what a prisoner stated to a policeman was not evidence.

The jury again retired for consultation, and returned soon afterwards, when the foreman stated that they were agreed to a verdict of guilty by a majority of seven to two; but the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of the extreme probability of his being a tool in the hands of other persons combined with the fact of his want of education and of his youth.

The prisoner had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Yenkuttee Rajana, the jury has, after a lengthened investigation, found you guilty of murder by a majority of seven to two. The verdict has my concurrence. The jury have accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy on the ground of the extreme probability of your being a tool in the hands of other persons and for your want of education and for your youth. The law in force here enables the court to pass a sentence of death or a transportation for life; and having regard to the recommendation of the jury for mercy, and the considerable doubts which I confess I have myself with regard to a portion of the evidence, and to the fact that two of the nine jurors think you innocent altogether, the sentence of the Court is that you be transported to such place as the Governer General in Council may direct for the term of your natural life.

THE PAREL FLATS MURDER.

Syed Gool Syed Khairullakhan, a middle-aged Mahomedan of a fairly respectable appearance, was charged with the murder of a woman, named Sharifa Khatoon. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Chitty, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee for the prisoner. There was some difficulty in forming a Special Jury, as in consequence of challenges, the panel summoned for yesterday was exhausted and only five jurors had been sworn in. His Lordship ordered a fresh panel to be summoned for to-day (Tuesday,) and it was proposed to adjourn the trial of the case. At this stage, the other special jury, who had retired for consultation in the first case, returned into Court and delivered their verdict. Some of these gentlemen were then called to complete the panel of the second jury, and, the necessity for an adjournment was overcome. The undermentioned gentlemen then formed the

Special Jury.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram,—Foreman.

Mr. G. F. Horbury.	Mr. J. O'Connell.
Mr. W. Greaves.	Mr. J. N. Petit.
Mr. C. A. Byrne.	Mr. D. N. Wadia.
Mr. J. Griffiths.	Mr. Shantaram Jaganath.

The following jurors were challenged:—Messrs. Walter Lang, Jewraj Madhowjee, Mansookhram Suryaram, Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, G. F. Ruifferschied, C. M. Moses, Cursondas Valabhdas, James Oliver, Percy Benn, and Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated the facts which will be found reproduced in detail in the evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution, the accomplice who had been granted a pardon. Although it was unsafe, Mr. Latham said, to found a verdict on the evidence of an accomplice alone, it was not unsafe to do so when the evidence of the accomplice was corroborated by other evidence in material points. The deceased woman was the wife of the prisoner, and was stated to be a resident of Kotah Bundi in the North-West Provinces. The prisoner became acquainted with the accomplice at Kurrachee. At the time of the last Mohurrum, prisoner appeared to have been residing with his little daughter at Ismail Hubib's *moosaferkhana* near Bhendy Bazaar. Some days later, the deceased came to Bombay and put up at the *Moosaferkhana*. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship in a single day, and the following day they were married by *nika* and went to live in a room in the same street that was hired by the prisoner. At the time of the marriage the woman had upon her ornaments of considerable value, which the prisoner afterwards took possession of one after another. In a few days, quarrels seemed to have sprung up between the wife and the husband. Prisoner went to the bazaar and bought yellow arsenic with the object, as he informed the accomplice, of poisoning his wife. He also bought a pair of pincers for the purpose of getting rid of her. That intention was carried into effect with the assistance of the accomplice, and the dead body of the deceased was thrust into a deal box. The prisoner's daughter, who was sleeping in the room during the time the murder was committed, got up soon after and handed to her father a knife with which he cut out a portion of a quilt, on which the deceased had been sleeping and on which there was blood. The prosecution did not propose to call the girl as a witness, for although about nine years of age, she would naturally be unwilling to give evidence against her own father. Prisoner raised a temporary loan of a rupee on the security of the silver anklets which he had removed from the feet of his wife after murdering her. He paid the landlord's agent the balance of rent five days before it was due, which showed the anxiety he had for leaving Bombay. A *reckla* was brought to the house; the deal box, containing the dead body, was put into it; and the *reckla* having reached Parel, the box was removed and placed by the side of the road. The driver was paid off and discharged; and the prisoner and his accomplice, having requested a man named Rama to take care of the box for a minute or two, made away from the place altogether. Rama had the box removed, in default of their re-appearance, to another place where the discovery of the dead body was made; and the box was afterwards transferred to the Parel Flats. It was found there by a passer-by who gave information to the police. It was fortunate, Mr. Latham said, that the prisoner did not leave Bombay by railway immediately after getting rid of the box; for had he done so he might have escaped to some place in the north before the body was discovered, and the police knew anything of the murder. As it was, he left by steamer for Aden, and in consequence of a telegram from the Commissioner of Police was arrested there soon after the arrival of the steamer.

Noormahomed Amirkhan, the principal witness in the case, said he was about thirty years of age and was a general broker. He came from Jellalabad in Afghanistan, and knew the prisoner for the last four years. He came from Peshawur. They first became acquainted at Kurrachee, where prisoner kept a carpenter's shop. He had a wife and a daughter, named Gool Nissa. The latter was about eight or nine years old now. Witness came to Bombay during the last Mohurrum, and he went to the *moosaferkhana*, near Bhendy Bazar, where he saw the prisoner and his daughter. Prisoner occupied a room upstairs, in the middle of which was placed a large deal box. Witness also used the box. Prisoner had in his possession a quilt. Witness lived with the prisoner about a month or a month and a half in the *moosaferkhana*. After he had been there about a month and a quarter, the deceased came there about 8 o'clock at night. She slept in the upper room about eight or ten paces off from where witness and the prisoner were sleeping. The next morning witness went to his work. On his return in the evening, he found his bedding and other things shifted further off, while the deceased's things were placed nearer to the prisoner's. Deceased and the prisoner's daughter were sitting near him. The following evening, prisoner met the witness at the entrance of a lane near the *moosaferkhana*, and said he had hired a house and had removed his things as well as the witness's to the new place. He said he had hired it for seven rupees a month, of which four rupees were paid in advance. Witness went to the place with the prisoner. It was a ground floor room at a short distance from the *moosaferkhana*. Witness saw three men standing in the verandah. Prisoner told witness he had brought there the woman he had been talking to the previous night, and was going to marry her. He gave witness a rupee and told him to buy *battassa* or sugar cakes, which were wanted for the marriage. Witness brought the *battassa* in a basket and handed it to prisoner. Prisoner told a man named Ibrahim, who was there, that arrangements should be made about the marriage. Witness, Ibrahim, and Abdool Salam went to the Cazee's. They returned to the house with the Naib or Deputy Cazee, who performed the prisoner's marriage with the woman. Her name was Sharifa Khatoon. She had silver wristlets on her wrists; three or four gold ear-rings in each ear; a gold necklace round her neck; and silver anklets on her feet, like those produced in Court. She had Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 with her.

The Judge: How old did she appear to be?

Witness: About 28 or 29 years of age. Rs. 4 out of the money were paid to the Cazee's deputy, Rs. 4 to the landlord, and one rupee for *battassa*. That night prisoner, the woman, Sharifa, and the girl slept in the room, while witness slept in the verandah. The next day witness and the prisoner went to the market and bought a bedding for Rs. 1-10-0. Witness went to his work daily. Prisoner did carpenter's work at home. For ten or twelve days prisoner and his wife lived happily. The woman asked prisoner for money for their expenses, which was the cause of a quarrel. Prisoner took from her her ornaments one by one. She demanded them back from him. He made no reply to her. She said "you Pishoori, a rascal, you have deceived me; you don't intend to return my ornaments back to me." She frequently made such remarks for two or three days. Witness saw the deceased writing letters which, she said, were intended for her mother, her sister, and her brother. When they were handed to prisoner, he put them into his pocket, tore them up, and threw the pieces away. One evening, about eighteen days after the marriage, prisoner took witness to the bazaar and said he wanted to buy yellow arsenic. Before that, witness had suggested that, as the woman was quarrelling, he should divorce her. Prisoner said he would not divorce her, but would kill her. He said he had married three wives; that the first was a good one, and used to assist him, and to look after his things. She died. The second wife was a bad one; and he divorced her. He said he would not divorce the deceased for fear of getting a bad name, as people would say he used to marry, and then to divorce his wives. They then bought yellow arsenic at a Borah's shop; also an oil which, prisoner said, would burn cloth if poured upon it. Prisoner said he would put the arsenic in his wife's food; and that, when she was asleep, he would pour the oil down her throat, and that it would burn her stomach and kill her. Two days later, prisoner showed witness one tola of white arsenic, which he said he at first thought of administering to his wife. A day or two later, prisoner told witness that the white arsenic would not answer the purpose, for the woman might vomit, &c. Sometime afterwards, prisoner showed witness a large pair of pincers, with which he experimented upon his throat, saying it would be a good way of getting rid of the woman. She was in fever and called out to the prisoner. He concealed the pair of pincers under his cloth and went into the house. Witness slept that night in the verandah. About 2 a.m., prisoner roused witness and desired him to see if there was anybody on the road. Witness said there was nobody. Prisoner then asked witness's assistance. He said he would kill the woman. Witness asked him how he would kill her. He brought and showed him the pair of pincers, with which, he said, he would kill the woman. Witness said "don't do so, it would be a sin; it would amount to murder." Prisoner went into the room, brought out a Koran, and placing it upon witness's head, implored his assistance. Witness accompanied him into the room, where there was a light. The woman was sleeping, covered with a blanket and a piece of cloth. Prisoner recovered the blanket down to her breast, and the other cloth down to the chin. She was fast asleep upon her back. The pincers were lying upon the box. Prisoner took them up and applied them to her throat while witness seized hold of both her hands. Prisoner, continuing to hold the pincers to her throat, sat upon her chest. She could not struggle. He held the pincers to the throat for two or three minutes, after which witness said "the woman is dead, take the pincers off." Prisoner said "to-day at 4 o'clock she abused me; she spat in my beard; and I will not remove the pincers." Witness thereupon laid hold of the pincers and removed them. The woman was dead. Prisoner doubled up her legs and removed the silver anklets. At this moment prisoner's daughter, who was sleeping, awoke and sat up. He lifted the woman up while witness held her hands, and he lowered her into the deal box. She had then on the silk pyjamas and the bodice produced in Court. When the body was doubled up, a piece of cloth (produced in Court) remained between her legs. As the body lay in the box, prisoner spread a handkerchief (produced) upon it. He then examined with a light the quilt upon which the woman was lying; and asked his daughter where the knife was. She took it out of a box and handed it to prisoner, who then cut out with it the portion of the quilt on which there was blood. He placed the piece behind the box, and spread the quilt upon the two boxes which were lying near each other.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Sixty-three vessels passed through the Suez Canal in November with the aid of the electric light. The P. and O. Company's Massilia made the quickest passage of all—namely, in 16 hours 24 minutes, of which 10½ hours were in the night. Since then, however, on the 12th of December, the Russian merchantman Moskwa has made the quickest passage ever known—in 14½ hours, chiefly by night. The Bitter Lakes were passed at the rate of 15 miles an hour, the speed in the rest of the Canal being limited for all vessels to six miles an hour.

Sir William Hunter has promised to deliver this month, before the Society of Arts, a lecture on the present state of religion in India, with special reference to the discussion which has taken place in *The Times* on Islam and Christianity.

Probate has been granted of the will of Valentine Baker, late a general in the Egyptian Army, who died on board the launch Vigilant at or near Tel-el-Kebir on the 17th of November last, having appointed his brother, Sir Samuel White Baker, and Major Thomas Hugh Cockburn, of 60, Pall-mall, executors of his will, and his said brother and his sister, Mrs. Ellen Hopkinson, wife of Mr. Frank Hopkinson, The Dell, Malvern Wells, guardians of his infant daughter, Sybil Martha, in trust for whom, on her attainment of 21 years or previous marriage, the testator devises and bequeaths all his property, the personalty being of the value of £3,735.

A BOMBAY LADY ATTACKED BY COOLIES IN HONGKONG.

Mrs. Fowler, wife of Mr. John Fowler, Accountant of the Chartered Bank, Hongkong, and recently of the Chartered Bank, Bombay, was, on the 14th ult., somewhat severely attacked by four chair-coolies. The coolies were charged with assault and refusing to obey lawful orders before Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Bowles, of the firm of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appearing for the prosecution. The following is a report of the proceedings:—

Mrs. Fowler said:—"On the 14th inst., about 3-15 p.m., I was being carried up to the Peak in a chair by the four defendants who are my chair-coolies. They were jolting me a good deal and I had to check them on that account. After that I had occasion to speak to them as they were constantly stopping. Just as we got to within one or two turnings from the Gap. They set me down again, and the first defendant refused to carry me. He was very insolent and held up a bamboo to me in a threatening manner, coming close up to me. I got into the chair again and they stood by and would not carry me. At last they did carry me and nothing further happened till we got home. On getting to my house I spoke to the house-boy. First defendant came out of the room into which he had gone and began mimicking me in Chinese and was very insolent. I said 'Don't speak like that, or I will not pay you your wages.' He had a chair bamboo in his hand at the time, and there was a bamboo broom near the wall. He took up the broom and at the same time hit me on the shoulder with the chair bamboo. It was a real blow and hurt at the time. He also lifted up the bamboo broom in his left hand and aimed a blow at me which I warded off with my parasol. The force of the blow caused the handle of the parasol to break. My house-boy was present and gave the coolie a scolding. The coolie then ran away up the side of the hill and I saw him speaking to a Chinese constable. I sent the house-boy for the constable. The boy was so long in returning that I went myself. The Chinese constable was insolent and I could get no assistance. I went back to my house and got the other three defendants to carry me to the Police Station, where I found the first prisoner. I gave him in charge and then asked the other three coolies to carry me down the hill. They refused to do so unless I forgave the first prisoner. I would not forgive him, as it was not the first time I had been assaulted by a coolie. As they refused to carry me I gave them into custody of the police, and in the meantime I had to wait till an outside chair from below came for me. The first prisoner has been in my employment for about a month. He gets 7 dols. a month as wages. The other defendants have been in my employ about two months. I was alone in going up to the Peak. I never had any reason to complain before this except that they jolted me too much. On the day in question I started from the Bank and went by Ice-House Lane. They put me down the first time a little past the Albany buildings and then at the Ladies' Recreation Club, and then twice again before reaching the Gap. They had begun to show they were in a bad temper as soon as I got to the Ladies' Recreation Club, as they put me down with a jerk that must have been intentional, they began to jolt after this, evidently on purpose. I said 'Dont' shake,' and the first coolie called out in a loud, angry voice, and they all put me down with a jerk. They made a longer stay each time than was usual or necessary. They had not put me down at the Ladies' Recreation Club before. While they were stop there they talked to each other in an angry way, evidently at me, and the third prisoner came up to me and said something in an angry voice. It was at this stoppage that the first defendant refused to carry me and threatened me with his bamboo. They continued jolting me after that, but I did not speak to them as I was afraid. Nothing took place at the other stoppages beyond that they talked loudly among themselves. They are not allowed to talk, and I check them if they do so. I had to go about a mile after getting to the Gap, and they carried me properly and quietly all that distance. I don't know any reason why they should behave in this way except for what occurred on the previous day. On that day I ordered my chair for three o'clock. They did not come and I was obliged to take an outside conveyance. They knew where I was going, and I met them on my way back about 4-45, and I told them I would fine them ten cents each. This may have put them out of temper on the following day. When the first prisoner was running away I saw him undoing his jacket and rubbing his shoulder with something, and I supposed he wanted to make it appear that I had been assaulting him. I never touched him at all."

Complainant's house-boy stated that on the afternoon in question he was in the house when Mrs. Fowler arrived. She sent for him. He saw the first prisoner with a bamboo in his hand. Witness' mistress told him to scold the coolies as they had been insolent, and he did so. They made a noise and witness went to call the police. He saw the first prisoner take up a broom, but he did not see any blow struck. He picked up the handle of Mrs. Fowler's parasol from the floor, but he did not know how it came to be there.

Chan Afuk, P.C. 297, said he was on duty near the Peak Church on the afternoon in question. First prisoner came out of Mr. Fowler's house and said Mrs. Fowler had assaulted him by hitting him on the shoulder. Witness said 'Nonsense; how should she assault you?' The first prisoner then went up to the police Station. After that the house-boy came out and said Mrs. Fowler wanted witness to arrest the first prisoner.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and none was put forward for the defence.

The first prisoner said the house-boy told him that Mrs. Fowler had complained about the way in which she had been carried, and afterwards the complainant came and struck him with her parasol. He was sweeping the place at the time and ran away with the broom in his hand.

Mr. Bowles asked his Worship to impose the full penalty as regarded the first defendant provided in Ordinance 4 of 1865—six months' hard labour or a fine of 100dols. The other prisoners were charged under Ordinance 14 of 1845.

His Worship said this was a most disgraceful case. The behaviour of the prisoners all through had been of the most scandalous character, and if such things were to be allowed amongst domestic servants employed by Europeans, there would be an end to all order. The prisoners were getting capital wages, and there had been nothing at all showing that there had been any ill-treatment of them by their mistress in any way. They seemed to have merely been in a bit of temper and thought they could do anything they liked, either in the way of using abusive language, or even going so far, in the case of the first prisoner, as to commit an assault. The first prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and the other prisoners were fined £5 each, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

CRICKET MATCH.

A match was played on Sunday between the "Baronet" and "City of Bombay" cricket clubs, resulting in a win for the former by 50 runs. The Parsee cricketers, before proceeding to London in the month of May, took a trial of their strength in this match. The chief scorers were Messrs. Kanga 25, Bapasola 53, Pavri 24, and Tapia 18. The bowling of Mr. Devidas, Mr. Pavri, and Mr. Tapia was much admired. Mr. Pavri did a smart thing in bowling by taking 3 wickets in three successive balls. Subjoined are the full scores:—

CITY OF BOMBAY.

1st Innings.

Dhunjibhoy Mehta, b Pawri	0
P. D. Kanga, c Daboo, b Tapia	25
J. S. Billimoria, run out	11
S. B. Fatakia, b Mamoo	11
M. D. Kanga, c Ayrton, b Pavri	10
Rao, c and b Pavri	16
Devidass, run out	12
Jeani, c and b Pavri	0
Pundole, b Tapia	0
Vatcha, c Ayrton and b Pavri	1
Divecha, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	89

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.

S. H. Commissariat, b Devidass	11
D. B. Tapia, b Devidass	18
Kular, b Pundole	2
D. M. Daboo, c Billimoria, b Pundole	10
N. Bharucha, b Devidass	0
M. G. Pavri, c Rao, b Kanga	24
R. D. Ayrton, c and b Pundole	0
N. C. Bapasola, c Vatcha, b Devidass	53
N. Panthaki, b Kanga	5
Mamoo, c Rao, b Panthaki	1
A. Bharucha, not out	4
Extra	11
Total	139

2nd Innings.

J. Billimoria, b Tapia	0
D. S. Mehta, not out	5
P. D. Kanga, not out	3
Total	8

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE, which is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. For bottle Rs. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain W. D. Mudie, with the English mails of the 20th inst., arrived in harbour at 3 o'clocke Yesterday vening. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Miss Goodman	Mr Austin
Mr Searples	Mr Ferminger
Mr Hurst	Mr Mackay
Mr Ritchie	Mr Sharvell
Miss M H Ritchie	Mr Blake
Miss J Hamilton	Rev J Ledgard
Mr Allison	Lieut Chapman
Mrs Allison	Mr Brand
Mr Goldthorpe	Miss Gilbertson
Mr Noel Woods	Mr J Cooper
Mr Divane	Mr Brooks
Miss Cormack	Mrs Brooks
Mr G C Walker	Mr Merry
Mrs Walker and two infants	Mr R L Wilson
Mrs Davidson	Mr Garstin

From Brindisi.

Mr D Bain	Mr S Jacobs
Major H H Heath	Mr R G Burne
Mr Tweedie	Mr Sinclair
Mr Akalandaya	

From Venice.

Mr F Cook	Mr Wylie
Mr Hetherington	Mrs Wylie

From Naples—Mr Hermson.
From Suez.—Mr Vernadachi.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.)

Mr. A. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has written a letter to Mr. Darling, Conservative candidate at Deptford, declaring that Mr. Blunt's statement that the sentence on him had been arranged previously between the Government and the Judge was utterly untrue.

Lord Charles Beresford has resigned his office as Naval Lord of the Admiralty, on account of a difference of opinion with the Government on the subject of the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., addressed a meeting at Tunstall, on Monday, and devoted his speech mainly to a reiteration of his former statement that several members of the present Government had negotiated with the Irish party as to the concession of Home Rule.

Sir H. D. Wolff and Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., have publicly denied that they ever held conversation with Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., as stated by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

Mr. J. G. Gibson, Q.C., having announced his retirement from Parliament, in consequence of his appointment to a Judgeship in Dublin, Mr. Mattinson has been selected as a Conservative candidate for the vacant seat for the Walton Division of Liverpool.

The Hon. Maurice Portman, son of Lord Portman, died suddenly in his bath room on Friday.

Henry Bowles, a gardener at Camberley, was convicted on Friday at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his wife by poison, and he was sentenced to death.

The Solicitor-General (Sir E. Clarke, M. P.), speaking at Birmingham on Wednesday, expressed an opinion that the fusion of the two branches of the legal profession might be arranged for the advantage of all parties.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns were convicted at the Central Criminal Court of having taken part in an unlawful assemblage in Trafalgar-square, and they were severally sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labour.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., addressed a Conservative meeting at Clifton, on Tuesday, and defended the action of the Government in respect of Ireland as one dictated by humanity and justice.

In a trial in the Queen's Bench on Monday, Mr. Justice Stephens decided that the church-wardens of Netley were not authorized to refuse admission to the parish church to the inmates of a boys' reformatory.

The Highland crofters charged with being concerned in a deer raid in Lewis were acquitted on Tuesday, their acts being regarded as trespass, and therefore a civil offence. Early on Tuesday morning a body of men assembled and began to break down farm fences near Galson, and on the police interfering they were attacked and several of them were injured. Some of the leaders of the raiders have been arrested.

Numerous fatal accidents during the fog of the last week have been reported. Several men were killed on railways and many others were drowned by falling into rivers and canals.

Mr. W. T. Manning, Coroner for the Queen's Household, has died from the effects of an escape of sleep caused his death.

A gamekeeper on the Trentham estates of the Duke of Sutherland was found dying on the road near Hanford, and from the appearance of the body it is believed he had been attacked by poachers, who had beaten him on the head.

A burglary was effected on Friday night at Taplow Court, near Maidenhead, the residence of Mr. W. H. Grenfell, late M.P. for Salisbury, and jewelry valued at about £3,000 was stolen.

The distraints for tithes have been continued in Flintshire with the assistance of Hussars and police. Seizures were made of the land occupied by defaulters and the landlords will be called upon to pay the tithes.

The Bank *minimum* rate of discount was yesterday reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Mr. Justice Murphy, on Friday, concluded the assizes for Cork and the adjoining counties by sentencing a large number of men who had been convicted of various offences of intimidation, assault, "moonlighting," and taking part in unlawful assemblages. The sentences ranged from 20 years' penal servitude to two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has rejected the prison dress and has raised a storm in the Nationalist papers concerning his maltreatment.

An assemblage was formed in Cork on Tuesday, to proceed in procession to Riverstown to support Mr. Lane, M.P., on the prosecution against him. A sergeant of police was ordered by the Mayor (Mr. O'Brien) to leave, and, refusing, he was forcibly expelled from the meeting. The case against Mr. Lane was proceeded with before the magistrates, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment without hard labour.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, the chairman, Mr. T. Healy, M.P., stigmatised Mr. Balfour as a liar.

Obituary.—H. Rose, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, Ben. Ret.; Sir H. G. Harnage, Bart.; Sir J. Staples, K.C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. W. Fendall; Maj. W. J. Coney; Maj. J. Erlam; Col. L. Griffiths, late R.A.; Col. M. E. Vale; Capt. W. H. Brown; Capt. F. G. Powell; Alderman Duncan, J.P.; Dr. W. Wilson; Mr. W. B. Robinson; Lady E. Lee-Harvey.

The Czar, replying to an address from the City of Moscow, expressed a confident hope that peace during the present and coming years would allow the nation to devote its energies to its internal progress. This declaration has not produced much effect in Vienna, where it is believed that pacific assurances are only intended to facilitate financial operations, and to give time for further military preparations.

The correspondence found on the body of Nabokoff, the leader of the raid at Bourgas, clearly proves, according to the Bulgarian Government, that the outbreak was the result of Russian money and assistance.

A military journal in Berlin has published a statement, based on authentic information, which disproves the accuracy of the figures given by the Russian *Invalide* respecting the German and Russian forces on the frontiers, and shows that the latter has been greatly augmented lately.

Prince Ferdinand, addressing the officers of the Bulgarian army on Friday, declared that Bulgaria might soon have to defend her rights, and he was prepared to die in maintaining them.

The Czar at the New Year's reception in St. Petersburg on Friday, made no speech in relation to political affairs.

The German Emperor has much recovered from his cold, but is unable to take outdoor exercise, the weather in Berlin being very severe.

Lord and Lady Lytton gave a grand reception on Tuesday night at the British Embassy in Paris, to which between 2,000 and 3,000 guests were invited.

There was a warm debate in the French Chamber on Monday concerning the agressive attitude of the Paris Municipality, and M. Tirard, the Premier, said the Government would insist on the Prefect taking up his residence at the Hotel de Ville, which the Municipality has hitherto opposed.

The difference between France and Italy on the alleged violation of consular rights at Florence is still unsettled, and the Italian Government supports the action of the local authorities.

A force of Egyptian soldiers and friendly Arabs on Tuesday attacked Osman Digna's position at Handoub. The camp was seized [illegible] pursued, but a fresh [illegible], and the rebels were re-captured and [illegible] body coming up, the camp was Kitchener [illegible] the Egyptian force retired. Colonel [illegible] was severely wounded.

The weather in northern America has been unusually severe, and numerous deaths from exposure have occurred.

The Abyssinian General Ras Aloula has been summoned by the King to confer on the question of an immediate attack on the Italian troops at Massowah.

The West African chief Ja-Ja has been arrested for molesting the course of trade in his territories, and he has been deposed by the British admiral. He will be banished, but it is recommended that he receive an allowance of [illegible] per annum.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 7.—Ball at Government House.
" 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
Annual Meeting, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
" 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Municipal Corporation.
" 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
" 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
Minnesingers' Smoking Concert.
" 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
" 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert, Gymkhana.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

THE TANSA WORKS.

Indian Engineering gives the following details of the Tansa Project for the additional water-supply of the City of Bombay which are now in full progress.

The lake of supply, situated about 60 miles from Bombay, is to be formed by the construction of a rubble masonry dam across the valley of the Tansa. The length of this dam is 9,000 feet [illegible] 118 feet. This is the height to which it is to be built at present, but the section is so designed that it may hereafter, should additional storage be required, be raised to a height of 135 feet. The total estimated quantity of masonry in the dam, as at present being built, is 10,000,000 cube feet. The portion across the bed of the river, where the width of the base is 100 feet, has now (January 1888) been raised to a height of 41 feet. The masonry work is also in progress at different points on the north bank of the river where the height is comparatively small, being between 40 and 50 feet. The total quantity of masonry executed up to date is 1,300,000 cube feet. The average daily number of masons now employed is over 350. The supplying of materials to this number of masons involves arrangements of considerable magnitude, and the total number of hands employed in connection with the dam works average about 4,000 daily. Numerous quarries have been opened in the neighbourhood of the dam, and tramways have been laid from them to the site of the works. The lime used is obtained from kunker brought principally from the Nasik districts above the ghats, a distance of some 40 miles from the works. The sand is obtained from the beds of rivers in the surrounding districts and it is now brought from an average distance of about 7 miles. As the work progresses this distance will increase, as the sand nearer to hand is used up. For the manufacture of the mortar 8 mortar pans driven by steam power are in use, besides several edge stone mills, or ghanis, which are used for portions of the work detached from the present principal centre of operations, namely, the portion of the dam across the bed of the river. The water required for the several operations connected with the work is supplied by two steam pumps (one on either bank of the river) from the lake formed by the water now impounded, and it is distributed all over the works by a system of pipes. The monthly outturn of masonry is now about 30,000 cube feet. The contractors for this work are Messrs. Glover & Co The water is to be brought from Tansa to Ghatkopar, a distance of 48 miles, by a duct consisting partly of tunnels through the hills, partly of a masonry conduit (cut and cover), and partly of 48" cast-iron pipes, or syphons, across the valleys. There are eight tunnels of various lengths aggregating 3 miles, the longest being 6,300 feet. The section of the tunnels is 9' by 6' and the gradient is 6 inches per mile. There are 26 miles of conduits, having a section 7 feet in width between the walls and 7 feet in height to the springing of the arch. The gradient is 6 inches per mile. There are seven valleys crossed by 48" pipes giving an aggregate length of 19 miles. The hydraulic mean gradient of each line of pipes, or syphon, is 3·20 feet per mile. Work is in progress at several points along this length of 48 miles and a fair start has been made. Nearly all the tunnel faces have been opened. The shorter tunnels are being driven by hand labor and in the longer ones the drilling is done by compressed air machinery, the explosive used being dynamite. The excavations for the conduit are in progress and masonry has been commenced at several points. The earthwork of the syphon tracks on which the 48" pipes are to be laid is well advanced, and the laying of the pipes of syphon No. 6, which is 11 miles long, has been commenced. This syphon crosses the Bassein creek, which separates the island of Salsette from the main land. The place selected for the crossing is at a point where the creek is divided into three channels by islands. The main channel is 1,500 feet wide and the two smaller channels each 400 feet wide. The 48" pipes are to be carried over these creeks on bridges of an uniform type.

The superstructure consists of spans of 100 feet, centres, formed of a pair of lattice girders with cross girders on which the pipes are laid. The superstructure is supported on abutments and piers, each consisting of a pair of cast-iron cylinders 5 feet in diameter up to low water spring tide level, and above that level 4 feet in diameter. All the cylinders are carried down to rock and some of them have to be sunk to a depth of 60 feet under the bed of the creek. Each cylinder is to be filled with concrete and each pair of cylinders forming an abutment or a pier is to be braced together with heavy wrought-iron bracing. The work of sinking the cylinders is in progress and a considerable quantity of the material for the bridges is on the ground. The contractors for the whole of the duct works are Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. The delivery of the 48" pipes for the syphons is in full progress and about 18,000 tons have been delivered. The total quantity of pipes required for the works is some 48,000 tons. The contractors for the pipes are Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang and Co of the Lochburn Iron Works, Glasgow. The water reaches Ghatkopar at reduced level 306 on Town Hall datum or 226 feet above mean sea level. From this point into Bombay, a distance of about 12 miles, the water will be brought in pipes, consisting of a 48" main for the greater part of the way and afterwards branching into mains of smaller sizes. The line for this portion has not yet been finally located and the works has not been commenced. All the works have been designed by, and are being carried out under the direction of, Mr. W. Clarke, M. Inst. C.E.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOUND.—An excellent opportunity to combine Amusement with Instruction and Delight with both at the WAXWORKS, daily on view at LADY REAY'S BAZAAR.—*N.B.*—The Figures are set in motion punctually at 5 o'clock each day, when a competent Exhibitor will attend to point out the characters and explain their action.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOR SALE, a good DOG-CART for Rs. 175. Apply to D. D. DE SOUZA, Coach Builder, Mazagon Road.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN with excellent Testimonials open to engagement in any commercial capacity. Good Accountant.—"A. B.," Mazagon Post Office."

ANY ONE purchasing from us any article or articles for Fancy Bazaar, School Fetes, and other charitable purposes, will be allowed 2 annas discount in each rupee.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

METHODIST RECORD, February number, now published, containing Life of Rev. Geo. Bowen Subscription—Bombay, Re. 1-8; up-country, Rs. 2 per annum. Remittances to Mr. W. LANE, sub-Editor, Colaba.

WANTED.—DRESS-MAKER for our Ootacamund Branch, to take entire charge of Dress-making and Millinery Departments. Must be a really good Cutter and Fitter. Apply, Messrs. OAKES & Co., Madras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed in the Hotel, and have great pleasure in stating that I have never lodged so comfortably before in many Hotels I have stayed at in Bombay. The Proprietors and their Servants seemed anxious to do all in their power to make Lodgers comfortable in every way. A very good Table is kept, and the Charges extremely Moderate. Proprietors are particularly obliging and courteous gentlemen.—Sd. H. B. J. Colonel, Staff Corps.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
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WANTED, an INDENT CLERK who could influence a good business in Continental Goods. Apply with testimonials to "D.," care of this Paper.

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TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—Before buying your Teas elsewhere a trial only is solicited at DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depôt, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

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FOR SALE, owner going home, Bay Arab Gelding, aged, 11-3, believed sound and quiet under fire, Rs. 350. Double Metford Express Rifle 450, extra sighted for long ranges, with ammunition and Tools, Rs. 350. Apply to W. F. SINCLAIR, C.S., Alibag.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

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SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 bales grey shirt ings.
1 case white mulls.
3 „ blue and red stripes dhooties.
2 „ white lappet sarries.
5 „ colored prints.
5 „ assorted toys.
1 „ superior oil paintings.
2 „ superior stout brown cotton half hose.
5 „ Angustura Bitters.
4 „ Spanish stripes.
1 „ scarlet felt cloth.
5 „ jacquired shawls of various colors.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Moosajee Kloavulla.—
60 casks white zinc paints.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, open to Westerly Breeze in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned valuable properties, *viz*:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, or three storeyed house, used as shops, offices and residences, standing thereon, situate on the east side of Apollo Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 277 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1008-2 and Street Nos 63, 65. and 67, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Messrs. Framji Sands & Co., and partly by the Marine Lane, on the west by the said Apollo Street, on the north by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mesdames Southwell and Austin, Messrs. Hill & Co., Misrahie & Co., and others.

The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 550.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or three-storeyed house, used as shops, offices and residences, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 251 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9537, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 100 8-3 and Street No. 69 and 71, and bounded on the east partly by the Marine Lane and partly by the property of Ramjee Luckmidass, on the west by the said Apollo Street, on the north by the property hereinafter fourthly described, and on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Sheriff, Sons & Co, Mr. Westlake, Mr. Boyce. Mr. Head, and others.

The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 550.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or four-storeyed house, used as shops, offices and residences, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9537, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 100 8-1 and Street Nos. 55 to 61, and bounded on the east by the property of Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co., on the west by the Apollo Street, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the property of the late David Sassoon, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. P. M. Mody & Co., Schiller, Dosogne & Co., and others.

The property would, if wholly occupied, yield a monthly rental of Rs. 750.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or two-storeyed house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9537, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 100 8-4 and street No. 73, and bounded on the east by the property of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, on the west by the said Apollo Street, on the north by the property of Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Battliwalla, and on the south by the property herein before secondly described, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Pearse & Co., Ld., and are now vacant.

The property is expected to yield a monthly rental of Rs. 550.

The ground rent for all the 4 lots is Rs. 17-7-5 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th February 1888

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

THE usual financial quotations wired by Reuter on Saturday show no change from those of the previous evening. A further allotment of Bills amounting to 5 lakhs on Calcutta was made by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 31-32d.—a better rate by the 1-32d than that obtained on Friday, and 1-16d higher than that of the regular sales last Wednesday.

The General Produce Markets were without change. The week's Import of Linseed was 18,000 quarters, or 19,000 quarters less than the week before.

The only fresh news which has come to hand regarding Cotton since our last report was written is that the Liverpool Market opened quiet this morning; probable Sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 25,000 bales.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc	45,397
Do. do. Branches	Inc	1,15,714
Other Deposits	Inc	5,43,789
Government Securities	Inc	13,235
Loans	Dec	11,358
Bills Discounted	Dec	2,02,011
Cash with other Banks	Dec	1,18,366
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc	7,80,571

MONEY.—The step taken by the Bank last Thursday in raising their minimum rate to 6 per cent., and the slowness of export business have checked the outflow of Money from the Bank, and the Cash Balance, at the close of last week, showed an increase of over 7¾ lakhs, due almost entirely to a falling off in trade requirements, the figures given above showing a material increase in private Deposits, while Discounts had fallen off a good deal, and Loans slightly. Money is still comparatively easy in the open market, and while produce continues to come forward at its present rate, there can be no ground for apprehending anything like stringency.

COTTON.—The discouraging tenor of the advices from the other side is beginning to tell upon this market, notwithstanding the position which dealers, in view of a short East Indian crop, and the conflicting estimates of the outturn in the States, have taken up since our season opened, and we have to report another dull day, with slight enquiry either for ready or future Cotton. Bengals keep firm, with native buyers of "Good" at Rs. 170, and sellers at a rupee more; and "Fully Good" and "Fine" quoted at Rs. 174½ and Rs. 180-1, respectively, the same rates being named for March-April delivery as for the present month. For Broach and Bhownuggur, on the other hand, quotations may be called Rs. 2 lower for future delivery; and hough Oomra descriptions are not quotably lower, ellers have been easier to deal with. The few purchases reported to-day comprise 600 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 170 to Rs. 180; 400 Jalgaum, at Rs. 204½ to Rs. 207½; and a little Mowa, at Rs. 222. The latest reports from the Broach and Dhollerah districts are more favourable, but a good deal of stain is now looked for in the Broach pickings, and consequent loss of class.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A moderate business is reported in old Pessy at previous rates. Prices for the new crop are quoted 3 pies lower, and there are said to be native buyers, for April-May delivery, of Pessy and Delhi No. 1 at a little under current rates.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet, and quotations show no change. *Gingelly* is neglected, and Rs. 7-12-0 for bold white seed, and Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt. for small grain are nominal quotations. With the exception of *Guzerat Yellow*, which is unchanged, rates for new *Rapeseed* are half a rupee lower, and for April-May delivery we now quote :—

Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 5-12-0	per cwt.
Do. Guzerat	„ 6-3-6	„
Brown Delhi	„ 5-4-0	„
Do. Cawnpore	„ 5-3-0	„

Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,280	bales.
Wheat	4,709	cwt.
Linseed	6,489	„
Gingelly	8,598	„
Groundnuts	4,551	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, but quotations for ready business show no change, and no fresh forward engagements are reported, enquiry being almost absent except for comparatively small lots of ready cargo.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm tone this morning in view of the further sale of Council Drafts in London at an enhanced rate, as reported above; and an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing rates was quoted all round. Demand Bank Paper was done at 1s. 5d. for February-March delivery, and for April 1s. 4 31-32d. was quoted; while some Wire Transfers were sold for to-day at 1s. 5d. The amount of business passing, however, was small, and towards the close rates drooped, losing the advance of the morning, but closing steady at :—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Credits	do. ...	1s. 5¼d.	„
Francs	do. ...	1·80¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet and weak, and the cash rate for Four per cents. has declined to 98 1-16, at which there have been sellers. The forward rates are 97⅞ to 11-16 for the 2nd March account, and 97⅞ for the end of the month; but hardly anything has been booked to-day on either line. 4½ per cents. are still quoted 104¼ nominal.

SHARES.—This Market has rather lost the bouyancy which characterized it during the greater part of last week, with regard to Mill Scrip. Less business has been doing, and the changes in quotations have been generally in favour of buyers. We have this evening to report a decline of Rs. 20 in Alfred; of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in the City of Bombay, Manockji Petit, and Queen. On the other hand, Presidency advanced Rs. 15; and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 5; Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ lower; Bombay-Burma, first issue, have declined Rs. 10; Treacher and Co. have moved up Rs. 10 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement for the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th Feb. as compared with the statement of the 28th Jan. :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 28. Rs.	Feb. 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	83,69,195	84,14,592
do. do. at Branches	19,54,136	20,69,850
Other Deposits	2,58,13,674	2,63,57,463
Post Bills	9,830	10,049
Cash Credits undrawn	12,67,265	11,73,390
Rs	5,00,64,100	5,06,75,344
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,98,474	35,11,709
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,32,979	36,80,095
Loans, on Security of do.	37,35,999	37,24,641
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,072	4,903
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,46,50,702	2,44,48,691
Stamps	27,765	27,991
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,86,858		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,01,858	3,01,858
Bullion	1,34,800	1,34,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,90,680	4,72,294
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,87,791	1,43,68,362
	5,00,64,100	5,06,75,344

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st Jan. as compared with the statement of the 24th Jan. :—

	Jan. 24.			Jan. 31.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,759	15	0	50,52,759	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,96,23,988	0	3	1,30,09,935	12	11
Other Deposits	3,74,63,091	10	0	3,80,74,174	4	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,68,522	4	7	4,33,960	6	1
Sundries	14,46,117	15	4	14,73,013	7	7
Rs...	8,39,54,479	13	2	8,30,43,843	13	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,64,903	4		62,67,292	1	6
Other authorized Invtmts	61,73,382	0		61,96,222	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	93,32,126	5	9	97,05,065	4	4
Credits on do.	72,04,571	11	1	73,01,733	3	5
Bills discounted	2,42,07,379	10	6	2,58,45,523	12	6
Balances with other Banks	10,72,091	2	1	10,46,483	5	2
Bullion	651	0	6	1,219	12	6
Dead Stock	11,00,970	10	2	11,10,674	6	8
Stamps	13,581	9	[illegible]	13,098	6	0
Sundries	12,88,035	7	7	12,77,357	14	2
Cash at Head Office	1,03,26,439	11	1	88,[illegible]828	2	
Do. at Branches	1,70,61,347	2	5	1,44,38,34[illegible]	9	7
Rs.	8,39,54,479	13	2	8,30,43,843	13	9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS—GIRDLESTONE—January 10, at Southsea, Charles A W Francis, Royal Marine Artillery, son of Major-Gen Arthur Francis, retired list, to Mabel Ella, daughter of the late Major-Gen William Bolton Girdlestone, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

PHILLIPS—FIELD—January 17, at Addiscombe, Henry Arthur Phillips, Lieut R N, H M S Britania, son of the late Reginald Phillips, Bombay Civil Service, to Ethel, daughter of the late John Kingsford Field, of Lambeth and Weybridge.

DEATHS.

FENDALL—January 14, at Blandford, Lieut-Col William Fendall, formerly of the 4th Light Dragoons, aged 94.

PRESTON—January 6, at Lyndhurst, Frances Anna Maria, widow of Lieut-Col W B Preston, Bombay Army.

STOCKLEY—January 18, at Bath, Sarah, wife of Major-Gen George Cator Turner Stockley, late B N I, and daughter of the late Brigadier-Gen McDowall, of Logan, aged 67.

WALLIS—January 12, at Alexandria, John Edward Wallis, Esq, Judge of the International Courts.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCREW-WALLA-SUBEDAR—February 6, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bai Dinbai, daughter of Peeroshaw Cursetjee Subedar, Dubash, and wife of Jamshedjee Burjorjee Screw-walla. Funeral, 7 a.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADLEY—February 2, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev B H Badley, D D, of the American Methodist Mission, of a son.

CLINE—January 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of C N Cline, of a son.

MUTLOW—January 10, at Lucknow, the wife of M W Mutlow, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAWKINS—January 26, at Orai, N-W P, Hereward Birch, the dearly loved infant son of Robert W L Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Betwa Canal, aged 4 months and 17 days.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the STATE BALL at Government House, Malabar Hill, on the night of the 7th instant, are requested to drive in and leave by the Lower Gate.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1888.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

IN the opinion of the courtly *Pioneer* the certificate of incompetency for the purposes of intelligent criticism on the subject of military expenditure, which the Hon'ble Mr. Steel has presented to the Government on the part of himself and other representatives of Indian opinion, disposes at once of the whole question. There is nothing more to be said. "The *Bombay Gazette* and the *Englishman* should come to recognise that it is time for them to hold their peace," seeing that Mr. Steel is of opinion that criticism is superfluous, and would probably be mischievous, because ignorant. That Commercial Member of Council is quoted with approval by the Allahabad paper when pronouncing authoritatively that had the Government taken the same course with regard to the augmentation of the duty on salt that it has taken in imposing the duty on petroleum, such action must have involved a loss to the revenue for which Government would have been held justly responsible. This statement was hazarded in the very speech which set forth the fact that by proceeding by notification in the *Gazette*, instead of by Legislation in Council, a loss of revenue far greater than the amount obtained by the new petroleum duty has been incurred by the Government. The time has not come for us to hold our peace on this part of the subject, which is, however, of far less importance than the exclusion in one reckless sentence of the whole field of military expenditure from the observation and comment of the representatives of public opinion. That field is to be held sacred to the military experts, who are to have the spending of the money for which they ask without being troubled to give any explanation or justification for their demands, however heavy. The time has surely come for those journals which understand their duty to the State and to the tax-payers to raise their voices in protest against a doctrine so imbecile in itself, and so fatal in its tendency. If anything were needed to show beyond question that the time has not come for intelligent critics to hold their peace, it would be supplied in the spectacle of a representative of the commercial interest in the Supreme Legislative Council giving *carte blanche* to the military advisers of the Government to spend as much of the public money as to them seemed good, while freeing them from all sense of responsibility to those who find that money. This confession that the public is not in a position to offer any intelligent criticism on such matters, is very different from the language held by public men of a former day, when a different standard of the responsibility of Government and of its officers to the State was in fashion. It was not thus that Sir Charles Trevelyan, when Financial Member of Council spoke of "Indian officers of experience." Far from reposing the fullest confidence in their ways of dealing with matters of finance, he declared that to put them on a commission to carry out a scheme of army amalgamation, "was setting the wolves to guard the sheep." He added that when people spend other people's money they are generally inclined to be liberal, and that that was what had taken place in India. This statement was deliberately made by a Financial Member of Council, giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East Indian finance in 1873. He complained further—and he would complain now probably with even more emphasis—that the first and most powerful cause of the deranged state of Indian finance of late years is that there is no sufficient barrier against official or popular pressure. What would the Hon'ble Mr. Steel say to Sir Charles Trevelyan's pronouncement that "the War Department and the Admiralty screw as much as they can out of India, and then the entire body of the military officers extort as much as they can." He complained that under the Queen's Government there was less chance of checking financial recklessness than under the East India Company, and he considered it a matter of concern that there was nobody of sufficient independence to protect the tax-payers of India. He boldly averred his belief that the only remedy would be to put the raising and spending of money into the hands of the people of India themselves. To attain the essential control over the spending departments he would admit the principle of direct election within such limits as may be safe and expedient, and, going further than Sir William Hunter, who seems to have some misgivings on the subject, this ex-Governor of Madras affirmed that the people of India were "prepared for representation by election both by ancient habitude and recent cultivation." What would the Commercial Member of Council of the present day say to such sentiments from a Financial Member of Council of the older and healthier time? Clearly we have got into a different atmosphere in these later years.

What is the teaching of past experience as to the capacity of military experts to deal prudently with other people's money when exempt from the ignorant criticism of outsiders? When there was a mania for sanitary barracks, over ten millions of money was expended on magnificent palatial structures, the greater part of the amount being simply wasted. We have frequently called attention to the instructive fact that the addition of some thirty thousand men to the army in India for the defence of the North-West frontier was obtained on the strength of asseverations that they were absolutely needed for that special purpose. The men were immediately sent off two thousand miles in a different direction, as if the North-West frontier had no existence. If we ask whether Sir Frederick Roberts is satisfied with the result of the labours of the military experts for the last twenty years what will be his verdict? That every thing has to be remodelled; that our field artillery are short of the numbers required for defence, that the country is deficient in horse and field artillery and cavalry. And yet he admits that very large sums of money are expended on them. He regrets that the military forces are not on a footing commensurate with the amount of the army estimates. It seems to us that when this is the result of according to the military advisers of Government that "fullest confidence" which the Hon'ble Mr. Steel is willing to grant them in perpetuity, the time has not come for us—or for any other journals who take the same view of their duty to the public—to keep silence. It is a time to speak out. Is it really true that it is a matter of very secondary importance that in order to give a free hand to military experts we should have to add at short notice a couple of millions to the taxation of India? The writers who affirm that the enhancement of the price of salt by the increase of duty is a trifle of no consequence to any one, would do well to read the evidence of Lord Lawrence in 1873 on the effect of the duty even at that time. "I think," said his lordship, "it is an enormous rate. It is a great deal too high. Not only does it limit the consumption as regards human beings, but I think it limits the consumption very much as regards cattle. And I believe, myself, that a great deal of the loss of cattle from murrain in India has arisen from want of salt. I have a very strong opinion on the subject." This statement was made to the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1883. Sir J. Pycroft, a Member of Council, gave his opinion on the oppressive action of the salt tax, before the same Committee in a previous year: "If there was no excise duty, and salt was produced perfectly free, it would be sold at 2 annas (3d.) per maund, (82 lbs.) that is, the eighth of a rupee; it is now sold at two rupees (4 s.) a maund (a duty of 1,600 per cent.) on the duty being increased by 20 per cent., it is mentioned in the report of the Board of Revenue that the sales fell off by 8 per cent." The men of that time had a faculty of speaking out what they knew and what they thought, which is very refreshing after hearing some of the utterances which are considered sufficient for the needs of the moment when dealing with such matters in the present year of grace. We have never contested the right of the Government to enhance even the taxation on salt if that course be made obligatory by financial needs. But when we contend that such a step should have been taken after consulting the representatives of the public we do not at all desire to see the said representatives confessing their ignorance of the principles on which all financial control should rest.

IF Indian finance is dependent upon the results of the inquiry by the Silver Commission these results themselves will be dependent upon the disposition of foreign Governments to co-operate with England in rehabilitating silver. It is interesting to learn that Mr. Goschen has secretly been converted to bi-metallism, but bi-metallism, held as a pious opinion by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a weak anchor of financial salvation for India. The real question is whether, assuming that the bi-metallists are able to convert the Silver Commission and the Silver Commission are able to convert the English Government, the English Government in its turn will be able to bring round the Governments of Germany, France, and the United States, to its own way of thinking, and to induce them to join in establishing a fixed ratio of interchangeability between gold and silver. Unless the bi-metallists can influence the policy of Governments on this subject it will matter little that they are able to influence opinion. It is early to speak definitely about the prospect, but one witness whose testimony is entitled to some weight has spoken lately, and in a decidedly discouraging way. Some time ago the American President selected an agent to visit the financial centres of Europe in order to ascertain whether it was feasible to establish by international agreement a fixity of ratio between gold and silver. The question was not of a theoretical nature, for it would not be necessary to cross the Atlantic to ascertain whether Governments, whose action has been powerful to lower the value of the precious metals, are powerless to raise it. It was a question of fact and practical possibility. The President's agent was Mr. Edward Atkinson, an eminent authority on many of the economic and commercial questions of the day, whose works on wages and on the distribution of products have earned for him a very wide reputation. During his tour in Europe Mr. Atkinson put himself in communication with the leading financial authorities, official and other, and the result of his inquiries is decidedly discouraging to the hopes of the bi-metallists. He not only affirms that the subject of bi-metallism has received no intelligent or serious consideration outside a small circle—a circumstance which is of no great moment, as currency questions have never in Europe become the subject of popular discussion as they have in the United States. But he asserts, what is of much greater practical importance, that "there are no indications of any change in the financial policy of the States visited which warrant the expectation that the subject of a bi-metallic treaty for a legal tender, coupled with the free coinage of silver, will be seriously considered by them at the present time." It is a great thing, no doubt, to convert Mr. Goschen to the idea of a fixed ratio between the two precious metels; but it would be greater to convert Prince Bismarck, and this, according to Mr. Atkinson, is not within range of probability. There is only one thing which seem to reduce the weight of Mr. Atkinson's evidence, and that is the undue importance which he attaches to the popular factor in the problem. Statesmen and financiers will determine what the solution will be, and not the democracy or even the middle class. Meantime the Government of India will look upon Mr. Atkinson as a prophet of evil from the fulfilment of whose predictions they will pray to be delivered. Lord Dufferin, who told the Legislative Council, the other day, that he is now a poorer Viceroy by three millions a year than when he came to India, will not find this report pleasant reading.

THE necessity of moral training in schools and colleges has forced itself upon some of the native States, but they have not written ten-page resolutions about it. In Mysore and Indore the order was given not long since that education is to be no longer intellectual only, but that it is to be moral as well, and moral we suppose it will be henceforth. A very interesting report which Mr. Haridar Sastri, Principal of the Maharaja's College and Superintendent of Public Instruction in Jeypore, has lately issued shows us that in that State the authorities have as much solicitude for moral culture and discipline in their colleges as the Government of India lately put into their famous resolution. Mr. Sastri tells us that in the college of which he is the Principal "care is taken to ensure the physical and moral well-being of the students," and, with a equally careful attention to human nature, that "the listlessness which a pupil's lack of interest in any study involves affects not only his intellectual progress, but also his temper and health." There is, however, a disappointing vagueness, in view of the discussion that is interesting us all just now, in the observation that the morals of the pupils are carefully watched over, and that proper measures are taken for the prevention of misconduct amongst them. We hear of no moral text book, however, though Mr. Sastri tells us that a teacher should never neglect any opportunity of instilling into the minds of his pupils a love for moral excellence in any shape, and awakening in them a sense of dislike for what is vicious. In another of the Jeypore educational institutions the excellent ideal of the Superintendent of Public Instruction appears to be not so easily realized. Jeypore possesses a Rajput school for the sons and relatives of chiefs and nobles, which is conducted with the modest but very reasonable purpose not of making great scholars of young chiefs, but of encouraging in them a healthy tone and manly habits. Here, however, the problems of tone and discipline which the Government of India find it so dificult to solve are not so easily dealt with. Great difficulty is experienced, we are told, "in the education of the students of this institution, because they pay but little attention to their studies and find the observance of strict discipline of the school disagreeable. Consequently it takes a long time to make men of them; and the head-master frequently complains of their irregular attendance and indifference to intellectual exertion." Evidently the experience of the Jeypore Education Department would be of value to a Government in search of ways and means of redressing the balance of a one-sided education that takes account only of the development of the intellectual faculty.

THE authorities in Burma are preparing an exhaustive report on all the earth-oil fields in the province for the India Office.

THERE are at present upwards of 15 lakhs of maunds of salt in the bond in Calcutta including 5¼ lakhs of Liverpool salt, the rest being French, Italian, and country salt. The total of Liverpool salt is, say 20,000 tons, while the amount in ships on the river and cleared before the 15th of January may be set down at 50,000 tons.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published last evening containing the official account of H. E. the Governor's visit to the Southern Mahratta country and the ceremonies at Marmagoa.

A BENGALI, who is suspected of having circulated a number of counterfeit currency notes at Allahabad, has been arrested at Benares.

THE *Sydney Mail* of the 7th ultimo contains a well-executed engraving of his Highness the Nizam.

IT may not be generally known that a merchant or commission agent doing business through a *gomasta* is liable, as an ordinary incident of such business, for the repayment of all loans contracted by the *gomasta*, notwithstanding the fact that the latter, in borrowing, exceeds the power of attorney granted to him by his principal. That this is the reading of the law is shown by a Calcutta High Court case.

THE Coreans are essentially a superstitious people. Lately they have been freely discussing the probability of serious trouble in the kingdom, which, it is alleged, is foreshadowed by the early fall of snow accompanied by thunder and lightning.

ACCORDING to *Madras Mail* Rs. 2,300 resulted from the Fancy Fair and Colonel Leigh Hunt's Wild West Show in Madras after all expenses had been met. This sum was handed to Mrs. Firth in due course. It now hears that H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram has very generously paid off the remainder of the debt, viz., Rs. 2,545, which has been disposed of as follows :—Rs. 380 on account of the Industrial School for Girls at St. Thome; Rs. 761 to the House for Destitute Infants, St. Thome, and Rs. 1,404, being the deficit balance for 1886-87 of the Gordon Refuge.

WHAT is described as a literary event of national importance to China has taken place in Japan. A Chinese official discovered in the latter country a copy of Hwang Kan's Confucian Analects, over 1,200 years old, with all the ancient commentator's notes. This work had disappeared in China for 700 or 800 years, and as the whole history of the present copy is known, the Chinese Government has directed its Minister in Japan to borrow it, in order that a carefully corrected copy may be taken.

A FACT of some interest to the Bombay Anthropological Society is reported from Formosa. Some of the subdued aborigines were lately arrested for murder, and being questioned as to the reason why they committed such brutal acts, after having pledged their allegiance to the Chinese Government, they replied that they were compelled to kill some people in order that their families might recover from constant ailment. It is also their custom that youths, who have attained the age of manhood, must kill some one before they can obtain a wife.

ON Sunday week, says the *South of India Observer*, the Kathai Basel Mission Church presented a festive appearance. The occasion was the conversion to Christianity of a leading Badaga with his son and grandson. The man before receiving the rite of baptism explained to his heathen relations and friends, assembled in the Church to witness the ceremony, his reasons for embracing the religion of Christ, and asked them a question, whether it is better to have one birth and two deaths or two births and one death? and they all replied the latter. He said that Christianity alone conferred on men this advantage, and that he therefore selected, after mature consideration, this faith to obtain his eternal salvation. This man was for years a bitter opponent of Christianity, and offered much resistance when missionaries and others went about preaching. This Saul has now become the Paul of Kathai. Rev. Mr. Lutze baptized them. The church was overcrowded, and there were present the Rev. Mr. Noblock, the President of the Basel Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdell, Miss Ling, Mr. Mackenzie, and other ladies and gentlemen. The Basel Mission at Kathai is doing good evangelical work, and has imparted much knowledge to the hill tribes of the Neilgherries.

THE last rainy season was generally one of deficient rainfall throughout Bengal, and in consequence the *bhadoi* or autumn crops were seriously short of the normal. The outturn of rice is reported to be less than the normal over three-fourths of the Lower Provinces. But the total deficiency will probably not be more than two annas. A serious failure of the winter rice is reported from localities in the Gya, Nadya, Hughli, and Singbhum districts, but it is not anticipated that special measures of relief will be required. The Director of Agriculture recently visited the State of Angul, in parts of which an almost total failure of the rice crop was reported, but after enquiry on the spot, found that an eight-anna crop was harvested in the worst villages, and an average crop in many.

MR. RISLEY'S ethnographic survey, which has been in progress in Bengal during the past three years, is now approaching completion. A volume of "The Tribes and Castes of Bengal" is now partly in type, and will be published in the course of the year. It deals with the customs and marriage systems of all the castes and tribes in the province, and will illustrate the almost incredible extent to which the original social groups have broken up and multiplied. The second volume will deal with the large subject of physical characteristics, giving measurements of most of the tribes in Northern India, extending as far as the Punjab frontier. An attempt will be made, it is said, to distinguish the main types now discernible in the people of that region, and to determine how far these types correspond with the divisions based on language.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

EFFECT OF THE SECRET TREATY.

A BALKAN ANTI-RUSSIAN CONFEDERATION.

ITALIAN TROOPS RECALLED FROM MASSOWAH.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MONDAY NIGHT.

The effect of the publication of the Secret Treaty between Germany and Austria is, so far as can be judged, peaceful, owing to the powerful position secured by the Treaty to Germany and Austria as against Russia.

One consequence of the Alliance is that the Kingdoms of Roumania and Servia, and the Principality of Bulgaria, will co-operate with Austria in preventing a Russian invasion of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Balkans being thus blocked, the Allied Powers will have their forces free for the protection of Galicia and their Eastern frontiers.

It is calculated that France will be restrained from attacking Germany by the knowledge that an Italian army of three hundred thousand men will be available for holding the Alpine Passes, and for threatening the French frontier on that side.

Prince Bismarck, in publishing the Secret Treaty, has repeated his action in the case of the quarrel with France about Luxembourg in 1867, when he published the secret treaties of offensive and defensive alliance between the North German Confederation and the States of South Germany, thus checkmating the designs of the Emperor Napoleon III. on Luxembourg.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg was informed on the 16th January of the intention to publish the Secret Treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria if the movement of Russian troops westward were not checked.

Italy is recalling troops from Massowah, leaving behind a specially formed African corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREATIES.

VIENNA, FEB. 5.

It is declared here that the German-Italian Treaty is analogous to the German-Austrian Treaty, except that the name France is inserted instead of Russia.

RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

BERLIN, FEB. 5.

Count Schouvaloff is returning here from St. Petersburg and is said to be the bearer of pacific assurances from the Czar.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Lord Randolph and Lady Churchill have returned from the Continent.

OBITUARY.

Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L., member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

Colonel Yate was expected to leave Khamiab on the 28th January for Charjui with Major Peacocke and the Russian party. The escort were to start for India on the same day.

AN ATTACK ON A SURVEY PARTY.

ONE OFFICER AND THREE MEN KILLED

A survey party within our border in the Chittagong hill tracts were attacked on the 3rd inst. by raiders, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the Leinster Regiment, one European non-commissioned officer, one sepoy, and a servant were killed. Another European non-commissioned officer is missing, and one sepoy wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 4.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here this morning for Bombay.

ADEN, FEB. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollers	4½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. do.	73⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	44 3-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£39
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon the members discussed the estimate for the Health Department, while Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee moved it should be passed at Rs. 11,58,151. Dr. Khory proposed a number of amendments, disallowing an increment of Rs. 50 to Mr. Leask, reducing the grant of Rs. 2,150 for the superintendence and inspection to Rs. 1,720, a reduction of 20 per cent., and also reducing the grant for the markets and slaughter-houses from Rs. 13,274 to Rs. 12,274. There was a good deal of discussion with regard to the amendments which, however, were all lost. Captain Martin's amendment, for the passing of the grant for conveyance of infected persons be reduced to Rs. 200, was carried, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's original proposition was then unanimously adopted with the change caused by Captain Martin's amendment.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Duncan Sim, C. S. I., son of the late General Duncan Sim, R.E., (late Madras). He was born in 1823, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1842. He held in succession the appointments of Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Revenue Secretary to Government, Member of the Board of Revenue, and Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, from which office he retired in 1875. He married in 1849 Harriet, daughter of the late General J. S. Fraser, of Ardachie, Inverness-shire, for many years British Resident at the Court of the Nizam.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 20.

So far as I can see there is no reason for *Punch* of this week to be in doubt as to whether the heavily-armed figure from the North is a Bear or a Bugbear. Most people have no doubt on the subject. There is no bugbear in the situation, but there is a great deal of the bear. The more one looks below the surface, the more one sets aside the words that even a Czar speaks and judges by the actual facts of a situation, the more plain does it become that so far as Russia is concerned a great war is not far distant. A war would be the best way out of Russia's difficulties, and it seems impossible that a conflict can long be staved off. The Czar's *entourage* are thirsting for war, and despot though Alexander be, it is the men surrounding him who control the destinies of the Empire, and not he. Furthermore, Lord Randolph Churchill is, if not a distinctively mischievous element in the situation, at least an unfortunate one. His lordship's presence in Russia and the manner in which he is received are disturbing elements in the situation. It is not possible to believe he either will or can avoid raising misconceptions in the minds of ruling Russians, while on his return to this country he will assuredly not be able to keep quiet, but will ventilate his newly-acquired ideas with all the assurance of his nature. The consequence will, at the very least, be paralyzing to English influence on the Continent. Lord Randolph will find only too many people ready to second his efforts in such an enterprise. It is not only in Russia and in connection with Russia that there is occasion for disquietude. Austria-Hungary is in a most unhappy and dangerous mood. The Austrians and the Hungarians are beginning to discover—rather late in the day—that the Triple Alliance, so far as they and Germany are concerned, has been conducted on the well-known, but not particularly fair, gambling transaction, in which one and the same party wins whether heads or tails come uppermost. This is precisely the position which the dual monarchy has long occupied. Prince Bismarck has had the Emperor and his Ministers by the nose, and has led them whether he would. It is occasion for real concern whether, uneasy in the consciousness of this state of things, the Emperor Francis Joseph and his people may not feel compelled to take the field to prove their independence of their great neighbour and to show their strength. Certainly, Prince Bismarck is playing a double game, and is on more friendly relations with Russia than is consistent with the alliance recently arranged between Germany, Austria, and Italy.

If I were asked to describe in a few words the principal feature of the political situation at the present moment, I should most certainly point to the depression that has recently come over the Ministerial party. It has been a curious study to watch the political barometer during the past few months. In the early portion of the Recess the confidence of the allies hardly knew any bounds; later on circumstances occurred which produced a moderation of tone in the speeches of the Ministerialists, and now, as I have said, Lord Salisbury followers are actually depressed. Nor are, so far as I understand, Lord Hartington's supporters in the most cheerful mood, but that was only to be expected after the contemptuous manner in which the Prime Minister passed them by at Liverpool. It was not soothing to their feelings to be told by Lord Salisbury in a plain, not to say brutal manner, that all he cared about was the views of Conservatives. Perhaps the Premier's cynical frankness will open the eyes of his Liberal allies to the anomaly of their position, and lead them either to make peace with their old friends or join the ranks of their traditional opponents, the Conservatives. It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the system of Parliamentary grouping, which prevails so largely among some of our neighbours, is not suited to the English constitution, and the sooner Lord Hartington admits this the better it will be for the Liberal Unionists. I may be wrong, but I fancy I see signs that they are beginning to get tired of their present *rôle*, and that they would—I mean the bulk of them—only be too delighted if a pretext could be found for returning to their old places in the Liberal party. The life of a prodigal son is all very well for a time, but the pleasure is of brief duration. The Liberal prodigals, if I may so call them, have wasted their substance in irregularities, and now that their political diet has been reduced to the most meagre proportions they are thinking how they can gracefully return to the parental shelter. Several events have happened to produce the despondency among the Conservatives to which I have referred above. To begin with there was the visit of Lord Randolph Churchill to Russia undertaken with no friendly intentions towards Lord Salisbury. Then, thanks to the energy suddenly developed by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the attention of the country was once more drawn to the former relations of the Conservative party with the Parnellites. This in turn was followed by Mr. Blunt's wonderful statement to the Visiting Justices respecting Mr. Balfour, and to crown all we have Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, until the other day, was nominally, at all events, a member of the Cabinet, making a speech, conceding almost everything that the Irish party demand. With reference to Mr. Blunt's charge most people were at first inclined to think that either Mr. Blunt was labouring under a mistake, or that he had been misunderstood by the individual who communicated the statement to the *Freeman's Journal*. Even admitting that the Chief Secretary harboured such atrocious designs in his breast, it seemed incredible that he should have made Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, of all persons in the world, his confidant. But when further facts transpired the matter wore a somewhat different complexion. It was kindly suggested, I think by the *Times*, at all events by one of the Ministerial papers, that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had gone off his head, and that the story in question was the result of his dirordered intellect. This at first did not seem altogether improbable when we heard how he was being treated by his humane jailors, but unfortunately for the authors of this theory it appears that Mr. Blunt did not make the statement for the first time in prison. The testimony of Mr. Davitt and of Mr. Pollen, the latter a friend and neighbour of Mr. Blunt in Sussex, is valuable, though, of course, it does not prove that Mr. Balfour did make use of the words attributed to him. Mr. Balfour has characterised the charge as a "ridiculous lie." It is possible that Mr. Balfour for the purpose of "drawing" his fellow guest may have used some such words as those imputed to him without intending them. On the other hand, Mr. Blunt, whatever his failings may be, is not dull of apprehension. If Mr. Balfour had been joking—and we know that the right hon. gentleman, is not above a joke at the expense of his opponents—surely so wide-awake a man as Mr. Blunt would not have been deceived. The whole matter is a mystery, and I wont disturb it. Mr. Blunt's accusation has been met by an emphatic denial, but that denial has not been communicated to Mr. Blunt, and the Castle authorities refuse to allow that gentleman's legal advisers either to see him or write to him on the subject. It appears from Mr. Pollen's letter to the *Daily News*, a letter which the *Times* refused to publish, that the country-house in which Mr. Blunt met Mr. Balfour was The Clouds, the residence of the former's relative, Mr. Percy Wyndham. It is not desirable that the privacy of social life should, as a rule, be departed from, but in this instance the veil having been partially lifted the public are perhaps entitled to see all. There is, therefore, a general consensus of opinion that the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is, and that in spite of Mr. Balfour's forcible contradiction, the charge must be proved to the bottom. Of course, Mr. Blunt is at a disadvantage, but his friends will take care that his honour is protected as far as it can be in his temporary absence from public life. It seems clear that some conversation on the subject of Ireland passed between Mr. Percy Wyndham's two distinguished guests. It would be interesting to know whether that conversation took place in the presence of a third party. Possibly some further light may be thrown on the matter by this time next week. Before I leave Mr. Blunt I may mention that events at Deptford have taken an unexpected turn. Mr. Evelyn, being of opinion that Mr. Blunt's interests would suffer if an election took place while he was in prison, has determined to postpone his resignation for the present. The Conservatives, who think they see a chance of winning the seat, are trying to compel Mr. Evelyn to carry out his original intention of applying for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds immediately on the assembling of Parliament. But Mr. Evelyn has made up his mind not to withdraw until it suits him and his friend Mr. Blunt to do so. Mr. Champion, I believe, has not yet abandoned his candidature, but he finds so little support that he is anxious to find an opportunity of gracefully retiring.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Tuesday night, has, as I have said, contributed not a little to depress the spirits of his friends. When a man in his position tells the Conservative party that the task before us in Ireland may "involve the giving up of our favourite English habit of measuring everything by English rule, of bringing English prejudices to bear upon the settlement of Irish affairs, and of looking upon Irishmen as our inferiors rather than one equals," that "in Irish as well as in English political affairs we are bound to take into account those new forces and requirements which the extension of the franchise has brought into being;" that we must administer and legislate in a bold and sympathetic spirit of statesmanship free from narrow prejudices;" that "we must do everything consistently with justice and honour to give to Irish Members of Parliament as great a voice in the settlement of purely Irish questions as for years past we have given to the Scotch members in the settlement of Scotch questions;" and that the "permanent officials," in other words the Castle, ought to give way to Political officers directly and personally responsible to Parliament, who can say that Home Rule is not within a measurable distance of being carried? Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech has fallen like a thunderbolt in the Conservative camp. The article which appeared in the *Times* the morning after the ex-Chief Secretary's speech was delivered is a perfect study. Observe how skilfully the writer passes by these confessions of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and how much trouble he takes to show that the speaker was no longer a Member of the Cabinet. Everybody asks, when Sir Michael ceased to belong to the inner circle, but nobody seems to know. People would have gone on believing him to be still a Cabinet Councillor, if he had not casually let fall the expression "my late colleagues." The retirement of a Cabinet Minister is not such an ordinary everyday circumstance that it can take place without exciting some comment, and if Lord Salisbury does not wish it to be supposed that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has left him because he can no longer support the policy now being pursued in Ireland the sooner he takes the public into his confidence the better.

I see that Mr. H. Broadhurst, who had a subordinate post in the late administration, holds the opinion that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was put up to make his Clifton speech by the Government in order to cover their retreat. I cannot, however, find many persons who take the same view of the matter.

The important statements on the political situation with which Mr. Parnell favoured a representative of the *Freeman's Journal* have attracted much attention. In strongly advising his followers not to pursue a course of systematic obstruction next session Mr. Parnell has afforded another proof of his foresight. The Irish leader sees clearly the works ahead of the Ministerial bark, and he does not wish that it should deviate from the course which Lord Salisbury has set. I have said set, but it is by no means improbable that the Prime Minister may after all avoid the quicksands before him. I told you some weeks ago, from information that reached me from a trustworthy source, that the country party in the Conservative ranks were by no means pleased at the prospect of country government being overhauled. The undercurrent of dissatisfaction with which I was then made acquainted has given place to an open appeal to Lord Salisbury to abandon all attempts to interfere with the present administration of rural affairs. Those who were puzzled to account for the mysterious utterances of the Premier at Liverpool as to what he might or might not do in the event of the Government being defeated during the coming session, are now beginning to see what his Lordship was driving at. Lord Salisbury is on the horns of a dilemma, but he has been careful beforehand, or thinks he has to make his position secure whatever happens. Lord Salisbury would probably not be sorry if circumstances permitted him to drop the County Government Bill, and if the Liberal Unionists, remembering their electoral pledges, insist upon the measure being introduced he will try to saddle them with the responsibility of defeat, if the dislike of the Right Wing of the Conservative party to any legislation on the subject should be pursued to the bitter end. Of course, it would suit both Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington that the Irish and Radical members should adopt tactics directly opposit to those counselled by Mr. Parnell, but there is little fear of that, and unless the difficulty that has sprung up about the boundaries for the new county divisons can be magnified and prolonged until the end of the session, the Government will have to make the plunge. We are beginning to hear distant murmurs from the Conservative camp respecting the Procedure Bill which the Government are meditating, so altogether the session does not promise too well for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues.

The trial of Mr. Cunninghame Graham and John Burns scarcely excited the interest that might have been expected, but that I attribute mainly to the fact that no one expected a conviction on the more serious counts. The verdict of the jury confirmed public anticipation, and many persons think that a nominal punishment of a day's imprisonment would have met the justice of the case. By imposing what seems a light sentence, but which in reality is a hard one, Mr. Justice Charles has converted the accused into martyrs and we are threatened with a renewal of the whole agitation which caused so much excitement a few months ago. Mr. Justice Charles's dictum as to the right of public meeting in the open air is not quietly acquiesced in, and as I write, a meeting of prominent politicians is being held to consider what steps should be taken to vindicate what are considered to be the legitimate rights of Englishmen. I do not know whether the Chief Commissioner anticipates our invasion of the Square, but when I passed that spot a few hours ago I found it in possession of our inspector and a strong force of constables as in the days of the unemployed agitation.

Sir Roper Lethbridge was favoured with a fairly large audience yesterday afternoon at Exeter Hall, when he read before the members of the East Association a paper on "the Gold Fields of Southern India," though the room in which the meeting took place was not full. Most of those present appeared to be strangers, and I was struck with the paucity of faces that are usually seen at the gatherings of this association. Possibly some persons stayed away because they disapproved of the proceedings. I myself am acquainted with members of the association who think that the committee did wrong in inviting a gentleman so intimately connected with the gold mining industry of Southern India as Sir R. Lethbridge to prepare an address on the subject. The association was called into existence for the "independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion by all legitimate means of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally." I do not say that the proceedings of yesterday were a direct violation of this fundamental rule, but they sailed perilously close to the wind, and I shall be surprised if the committee are not called to account by some of the subscribers, jealous for the honour and dignity of the association. A member of one of the boards told me a week ago that his brother directors were much elated at the almost certain prospect of Sir Roper Lethbridge's "disinterested" action creating a boom in the English market, and the latter so dramatically produced from Mr. Abbott the great Stock Exchange operator shows how determined the City was to take every advantage of the complaisance of the association. Sir Roper Lethbridge enthusiastically supports the opinion that the failure of Indian gold mining enterprises hitherto has been due to the ignorance and incapacity of previous pioneers. They have been content as it were to fritter away their means by scratching the surface instead of driving deep down into the earth as the Mysore Company has recently done with the results so well known to your readers. Sir Roper told his audience that when he went to Mysore last year he had not "one penny worth of interest pecuniarily in any Mysore undertakings." What he saw and heard in the district made him determine to identify himself to the extent of his means with the industry. When Sir Roper Lethbridge sat down the chairman and Lord Harris invited discussion. After several speakers had addressed the meeting a gentleman, whose name I did not catch, rose and said he believed Mr. Abbott had written a letter to Sir Roper Lethbridge adding that if that letter were read it would probably create discussion. The request was complied with Sir Roper Lethbridge pointing out that Mr. Abbott was a great authority, and that anything he said was worthy of consideration. In his letter he complained generally of the lamentably slow progress being made in the development of the properties already discovered and particularly of the absence of railway communication with the Colar field. Sir Roper Lethbridge explained that there was an immediate prospect of the latter drawback being removed. One of the subsequent speakers attacked the system followed at the mines, alleging that there was not only a want of energy shown, but a want of true mining knowledge. Lord Harris, who said that he did not at present and did not intend in the future to own a single share in any Indian gold mining company, also made a short speech in which he explained his presence in the chair by saying that Sir Roper Lethbridge had recently become a neighbour of his, and that he thought he would not do better than return the compliment by presiding at that meeting. I congratulate Sir Roper Lethbridge on having such friendly neighbours.

The race of youthful and wealthy fools is not yet extinct in England. The class I am referring to is altogether impervious to criticism and absolutely blind to the teaching of experience. With such examples as is afforded by the late Marquis of Hastings and others of that isle one might have supposed such careers of folly and ruin would not be imitated. Judging by the doings of the silly young man known to fame as "Jubilee Juggins" all the experience of the Turf has been thrown away. This, the latest of the foolish crew, is perhaps the most silly. Ten months ago he began his racing career. At that time he was worth half-a-million sterling. To-day it is declared he has run through the whole of his money and will soon be in want. Not only has he, with the greatest recklessness, "plunged" in the betting ring, but he has indulged in all kinds of gambling. At one sitting at cards he lost £4,000. It is asserted that the string of racers he bought will soon be brought to the hammer. Altogether, the story is a most lamentable one. Sporting men have much to say upon it, but the meteoric career I have mentioned is only one of a great number of things on which the fraternity find occasion for gossip. There is the Durham-Chetwynd dispute for example. The Jockey Club, in more or less solemn conclave and with no judicial faculty, is to meet to consider a matter wholly and solely fitted for enquiry in a Court of Law and in no other place. This will be apparent when I state that it is confidently anticipated that Sir George Chetwynd will be completely rehabilitated by the Club. Nevertheless that same Club has just taken away the licenses of three jockeys—and most significant of all Charles Wood's. The Turf just now is not in too good odour with the English people, but sport itself is, if anything, more popular than ever.

I am told that Professor Wallace of Edinburg University, who recently visited India for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the condition of agriculture in the Queen's eastern dominions, is busily engaged on awork exhaustively dealing with the matters that come under his notice. It will probably be published about May.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a note in Saturday's issue you quote from a memorial to his Excellency the Governor, that a section of the Native Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, not wishing to be recognized as Native Catholics, passed a resolution that they should be designated "East Indians." The statement is calculated to mislead, and as it may do harm to the infant association, you will, I hope, in justice to its promoters, give me an opportunity of mentioning a few of the reasons why the designation "East Indian" was adopted in preference to any other. Various appellations have been used by different writers to denote the indigenous inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, originally converted by Portuguese missionaries as distinguished from recent converts to Christianity and the rest of the non-Christian natives. At one time they have been called Bombay Portuguese, at another Native Christians, Native Catholics, Indo-Portuguese, and so on. The difficulty of nomenclature arises from the community being, so to say, a mixed one, consisting of native converts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, pure and simple, and partly of others, who, by admixture and intermarriage with the descendants of Portuguese settlers, have acquired a mixed European descent. In many cases it may be impossible to say to which an individual member belongs. On this plea many of the community are readily admitted into the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, Volunteer Corps, and other bodies open only to Europeans and others of mixed European and Indian descent. The mixed character of the community was clearly indicated by the representative of the association before the Public Service Commission, and is the view generally taken by European writers, otherwise it would be difficult to explain what has become of the descendants of the Portuguese settlers. From personal knowledge I could cite some instances of such intermarriages at the commencement of the present century. Unfortunately for them, the vicissitudes of time and the troublesome days in which Western India was the scene of continual petty warfare all trace of historical family record has been destroyed. Those writers, however, go too far, who, like Hamilton, say that the whole Portuguese population of India are *spurious* descendants of European settlers by native women and the native converts who have joined them—an assertion without proof, and which will naturally be resented by all the Christian communities of India. Then there is the historical fact that the community has rendered services in former times to the East India Company, and by whom they were known as Dinbashi or Topazi, *i. e.*, speakers of two languages (half-Portuguese according to the *Gazetteer*). Politically they have nothing in common with the Goanese Christians, who are subjects of the King of Portugal. The above are a few of the reasons why such a comprehensive term as East Indian was used to designate the association.—

Yours, &c.,

Feb. 5. X. Y. Z.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Major-General Lyttelton Annesley to command the military forces in Scotland.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras and his staff arrived at Tuticorin by the mail train of the 31st ultimo, and was received at the Railway Station by a guard of honour from the Madura and Tuticorin Companies of the South Indian Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain James Miligan. On his Excellency alighting from the saloon carriage, the guard presented arms, and was inspected by him. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself much pleased with the soldierly appearance of the men. After the guard was dismissed his Excellency was driven to the residence of the Sub-Collector, where he met at breakfast the chief European residents of the station. He left Tuticorin in the evening by a British Indian steamer for Quilon. The men of the Madura Company arrived at Tuticorin by the local train of the 30th, and were billeted in a very hospitable manner at the British India Hotel, at the expense of the officers of the Tuticorin Company. A rifle match was fired between four men of the Madura Company and four of the Tuticorin Company, which ended in a victory for Madura by 21 points. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, seven shots, no sighter; the Madura men made 205 points, the Tuticorin 187, Quartermaster Sergeant Cross heading the register with 61 points. There was prize shooting for the men of both Companies on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Luckhart-Mure, Lt, Bombay, Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.

Thacker, Lt, Bengal, Rl Wor Regt, on leave, from Jabalpore.

Kaye, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Deolali.

FEBRUARY, 5.

Willott, Captain, Bengal, King's Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

Taaffe, Captain, Bengal, A P D, on leave, from Meerut.

FEBRUARY, 6.

Simmond, Surgeon-Major, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Nowshera.

Keith, Surgeon-Major, Bo Med Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Wolseley, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Warden, Captain, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Money, Captain, 18th Bengal Lancers, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY, 5.

Dickinson, Lt, Bombay, Royal Dub Fus, from sick leave, to Purandher.

FEBRUARY, 6.

Money, Captain, 18th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Jhelum.

Monk, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, from sick leave, to Ahmednagar.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society will be held on the 25th instant, in the Society's Gardens.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE BOWEN.

THE memorial service which was held at the Methodist Church in Grant Road on Sunday night, in connection with the death of the Rev. George Bowen, was very largely attended. There were representatives of all the various mission bodies in Bombay, and the gathering included a fair proportion of native Christians. The service, which was very impressive, began at 8 o'clock, and was not concluded till nearly 10 p.m. It was presided over by the Rev. J. Robinson. The Rev. Mr. Bell, of the the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Forgan and the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck offered prayer, and short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hume, of the American Mission, Dr. Mackichan, of the Free Church Mission, Mr. James Morris, Architect and Engineer, and Dr. Stone, of the Methodist Church, the last gentleman giving a brief account of the illness and death of Mr. Bowen. All the speakers gave a very kindly and sympathetic review of the reverend gentleman's career, calling te mind his singular devotion and self-sacrifice, his piety, meekness and generosity. The body of the deceased was brought into the church, to enable his friends to have a last look at it.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson mentioned the fact that while the deceased professed to belong to no particular church, he could be said to belong to all, and so representatives of the various churches would take part in the service out of respect to the late Mr. Bowen. Dr. Mackichan, in the course of an address, referred to the lessons to be derived from such a life as the Rev. Mr. Bowen had lived, and to the various acts of humility performed by the deceased and to his great charity, pointing out how difficult it would be at the present time to fill the void caused by his death. The Rev. Mr. Hume, the representative of the American Board of Missions, of which Mr. Bowen was a member on his first arrival in India, then spoke, basing his remarks on the first chapter of the book of Joshua, taking his text from the first verse. He alluded to the similarity between the life of Moses and that of the deceased gentleman, and exhorted all the young men present to take up the work commenced by him. Mr. James Morris, who spoke with very deep emotion, referred to the help which Mr. Bowen had afforded him in his early Christian life when they first lived together in Bombay some twenty-five years ago. Since that time up to the present there had occurred nothing to interfere with the bonds of friendship and affection that had existed between them. They would all miss his familiar form and council, not only in the church to which he specially belonged, but also in their families and small social gatherings. During the delivery of this address by Mr. Morris the congregation were deeply moved, several of those present being seen to shed tears. The brothers Harrington and Mr. Carroll then sang the beautiful quartette, "Peace, Perfect Peace" which during the lifetime of the Rev. G. Bowen had been a great favourite of his, and at its termination the Rev. Dr. Stone added a few remarks to those of the other speakers, alluding at some length to their departed friend's illness and mentioning the arrangements made for the funeral. He said that Mr. Bowen had taken part in a communion service held on Wednesday last in that building, and on that occasion he was suffering from the effects of severe chill which he had caught on his journey from Poona where he had been attending the Methodist conference. After some consultations and with a view that he might have proper treatment and the best nursing he was on Thursday sent to the hospital of Dr. (Miss) Armstrong at Khetwady, where he was treated with every care and consideration, and under the treatment prescribed he was, it was thought, rapidly recovering, and on Saturday night he spoke in cheerful tones of doing a whole day's Christian work on the following day and of his intention to publish in the coming issue of the *Bombay Guardian*, of which he was the editor, a statement repudiating the article which had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* a few days previous, reflecting upon the Rev. Mr. Grubb's labours while in Bombay. The nurses of the hospital were in the habit of visiting the deceased gentleman every two hours during the night, and on every occasion on which they saw him he appeared to be all right so far as his health was concerned and sleeping calmly, but at seven o'clock on Sunday, the nurse on going as usual to his room found him to all appearances sleeping as usual, but on making a nearer examination of the reverend gentleman he was discovered to have passed away, while entirely alone, and having evidently departed his life in peaceful happiness. The cause of death was, it was stated, pneumonia, but Dr. Blaney had said that the actual cause of death was not so much pneumonia as simply as he said "the burning down of the candle in its socket." Another hymn was then sung by the congregation, after which prayers were offered by the Rev. G. Forgan and the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, the service closing with the singing of the doxology.

As we have before said such a large congregation as that of Sunday evening was never seen before in the church, and it was noticed that a large gathering of native Christians were present, who manifested sincere sorrow at the death of the well-known clergyman.

The funeral of the deceased was very largely attended by ministers of all denominations, both European and native, and by many laymen of note. Among those who had gathered round the grave at Sewree were observed Mr. Justice Birdwood, Colonel Whyte, Messrs. Henry Conder, Charles MacDonald, S. MacDonald, J. Rich, George Manson, James Morris, J. Jackson, Dr. D. MacDonald, Revs. H. C. Squires, J. M. MacDonald, Dr. Mackichan, E. S. Hume, J. S. Stone, M.D., E. F. Frease, W. Binere, A. Bren, A. W. Prantch, Dhunjeebhoy Nowroji, Baba Padmanji, and many others. The funeral *cortege* arrived at the Sewree cemetery at a quarter to eight, and here the gathering numbered about six hundred people. The poll-bearers were Mr. Justice Birdwood, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Henry Conder, Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrowji, Rev. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Samant Vishnoo, publisher of the *Bombay Guardian*. The burial service was performed in part at the Grant Road Church, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Fox, and the service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Frease, Fox, and Dr. Stone. At its conclusion, the whole congregation sang the hymn, "Shall we gather at the river?" which was a particular favourite of the deceased.

All the mission schools throughout the town, as well as the Bible and the Tract and Book Societies, were closed yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Bowen.

A CORRESPONDENT who came in constant contact with the late Rev. George Bowen, M.A., whose death we announced yesterday, sends us the following kindly notice of the life and work of that hard-working missionary and editor in India:—

One of the unique characters of India has gone. Probably the departure of no other man in India would cause a deeper interest in thousands of minds than that of Rev. George Bowen. He had laboured in this land in a peculiarly able and noble manner for forty years, and had become one of our most revered men. To many his name may not be well-known: he had a repugnance which came of true humility to having his virtues paraded before the public gaze; but he won the love of all who knew him.

His remarkable career began in America. In his youth he abandoned the orthodox faith of his people, and was for over ten years a sceptic. In this frame of mind he travelled through Europe, Egypt, &c. He used to tell how, when visiting a city where the Bible was interdicted, his luggage was examined for the prohibited volume, all the searchers found being Shelley's poems and a box of cigars! He has left full accounts of his early life in the "Reminiscences," which he published in the *Bombay Guardian* some years ago. In these he gives not only a most interesting account of his travels, but also of the state of his mind and heart, his thoughts, his feelings, and his sentiments. There is an element of romance in his account of his return to the Christian faith. He was deeply stirred by the death of a dear friend. His tender affection could not help asking where the beloved one had gone. The free-thought which he had embraced answered "Nowhere." Could it be possible that the noble and beautiful mind of that young lady was no more? Yes; all that wonderful existence was for ever ended! Stern "reason" decreed to annihilation her whom he had loved! But conscience would enquire further. He must have something more satisfactory than mere negation. In his search for truth he could not be content even with the clearest historical statements and logical conclusions. If religion were true, it must be supernatural and must be shown to him as a spiritual and divine power. Hence he came to an earnest [illegible]—"If there is a God who notices the desires [illegible] that He would make known [illegible] shall feel it my highest privilege [illegible] cost." He received what sati[illegible] life was consecrated [illegible] made. to the ful[illegible] shown in the semi-

The po[illegible]

nary where he prepared for the ministry, by the fact that ten of the students catching a spark of the enthusiasm which fired him, gave themselves to foreign mission work. Coming to India in 1848 he took a "new departure" by resigning his mission salary. After this he earned his own living, refusing various offers of pecuniary assistance from friends. In 1872 he became identified with the work of the Rev. William Taylor, who is now Bishop in Africa. Though for a time connected with the American Board of Missions and afterwards with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Bowen was ever regarded as belonging to all the missions. His catholicity and his intense love for all made him not only at home with his fellow-workers of every name, but made them feel that an active partner was with them, full of a consuming desire for the success of their common cause.

Mr. Bowen was a man of more than ordinary mind and of liberal accomplishments. He loved to use the Scriptures in the original, and was acquainted with several European languages. He weilded "the pen of a ready writer." His principal works are, "Daily Meditations," "Love Revealed," and "The Amens of Christ," besides which there are several smaller works. His greatest literary labour was through the columns of the *Bombay Guardian*. This paper was established by him in 1854, and through the ability and spirit of its editor, has survived all the difficulties and trials which are encountered by religious journalism in India. A man who, with a great mind and ample resources and opportunities, voluntarily followed a humble life, was naturally loved by the poor of all classes. Even those of other religions who knew Mr. Bowen felt a deep respect for one whom they might regard as a kind of Sadhu Padri.

He was incessant in his labours. In street preaching, house to house visitation, and prompt attendance upon public worship, he probably exceeded many who have not the literary toil which he added to his ministerial work.

Mr. Bowen's powers of endurance were remarkable. Soon after reaching India he was ordered out of the country by physicians. But he remained to die, and lived here forty years! At the ripe age of seventy-two Mr. Bowen passed quietly away on Sunday morning. A memorial service was held in the evening at the Grant Road Church, in which the pastors of various churches and others participated. The conclusion of just forty years of able leadership of this apostolic patriarch justified the allusion which was made to the leadership of Moses.

The remains of the noble missionary were conveyed to the cemetery at Sewree yesterday morning, attended by a large concourse of friends.

DEATH OF SIR H. J. S. MAINE.

REUTER announces the death of Sir Henry Sumner Maine. *Men of the Time* says that Sir H. J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late James Maine, Esq., M.D., by Eliza, daughter of Andrew Fell, Esq., of Caversham Grove, Oxfordshire, was born in 1822, and entered Pembroke College, Cambridge. His undergraduate career was one of remarkable brilliancy. In 1842 he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek ode, the Camden Medal, and the Chancellor's Medal for English Poetry. In the year following he was elected Craven Scholar, and was awarded Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode and epigrams. He graduated B.A. in 1844, when he attained the distinction of Senior Classic, Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist, and likewise obtained mathematical honours as a Senior Optime. It is rather singular that so eminently distinguished a career should not have been rewarded with a Fellowship. The authorities of Trinity Hall, however, offered to Mr. Maine the office of Tutor of that college, which he accepted, and he became a member of Trinity Hall and discharged the duties of Tutor for a few years. In 1847 he was selected as Regius Professor of Civil Law on the retirement of the Rev. J. W. Geldart, a half-brother of the late Master of Trinity Hall, from that office. The promotion of Mr. Maine to a Professorship at the early age of 25 was an exceptional advancement. He, however, only held the appointment until 1854, when he relinquished it to undertake the duties of Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. Mr. Maine had been called to the Bar in 1850. In 1862 Mr. Maine proceeded to India on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Government, and during his tenure of this office originated a large number of legislative improvements. After nearly seven years of noble work done for Indian progress, he returned to England in Oct., 1869, and was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford in 1870. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, on which occasion he was created a K. C. S. I. In 1875 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The effects of Observation of India on Modern European Thought." This lecture attracted considerable attention, and was published in a pamphlet form. After the death of Dr. Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the Fellows of that College, elected Sir H. Maine to the vacant mastership, Dec. 27, 1877. In May 1878, he signified to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford his intention to resign the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at the end of the year. Previously to his resignation he delivered (Nov. 1878), in the hall of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a series of lectures on "Modern Theories of succession to property after death, and the corrections of them suggested by recent researches." His works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," in "Cambridge Essays," 1856; "Ancient Law: its connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas," 1861; "Village Communities in the East and West: Six Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1871; and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," 1875; and "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom; chiefly selected from Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1883. On April 28, 1883, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in the place of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, H. R. H. the Duchess and two children, and three members of his Staff Colonels Cavaye, Becher, and Captain Metcalfe, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station, Bori-Bunder, from Poona yesterday evening at 6-15 p.m. by the ordinary passenger train. The guard of honour was dispensed with, and the arrival of His Royal Highness was private. However, there were a, the station platform his Excellency the Governor Lord Reay, and his personal Staff, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Captains the Hon. Y. Buller, and Phayre; also Colonels Cuningham, Wardropp, Sir Frank Souter, Captain Portman, Russuldar Roopsing, Captain Herbert, A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, and several other Military Officers to receive their Royal Highnesses. On leaving the station, the Duke, accompanied by the Duchess and their two children, drove to the Cooperage, escorted by a detachment of his body-guard.

THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY KHOJA BENEVOLENT TRUST FUND, BOMBAY.

THE fifth annual general meeting of this fund was held on Sunday last, at half-past 10 a. m., in the hall of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, in Khoja Mohla, when Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, chairman; Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Meheralli Mahomed, Ismail Nensey, trustees; Rahimtula Peerbhoy, secretary; Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mahomed Munshi, Tharia Topan, Nensy Kheraj, Rahimtula Kheraj, Hajeebhoy Lalljee, Abdullabhoy Lalljee, Lalljeebhoy Vully, Ibrahimbhoy Hassun, Meheralli Mahomed Patell, Meheralli Dewraj Master, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj and others, in all about one hundred and fifty Khoja gentlemen, were present. The report and account for the year ending 31st Dec., 1887, were read and adopted, from which it will be seen that the fund amounted to Rs. 34,[illegible]; invested in different securities, income during the year was Rs. 2,798-2-3, out of which Rs. 1,559 were given away as aid to poor Khojas. The following further donations were received on the spot:—Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Rs. 1,001; Rahimtula Peerbhoy, Rs. 101; Meheralli Mahomed, Rs. 51-4; Ismail Nensey, Rs. 51-4; Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 25; Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 25; Ibrahimbhoy Hussun, Rs. 25; Cassam Sajun Poonawalla, Rs. 25; Nenseybhoy and Rahimtula Kheraj, Rs. 20; Jaferbhoy Rahimtula, Rs. 15; Jafferbhoy Somjee, Rs. 15; Cassumbhoy Sewjee, Rs. 10-4; Fuzulbhoy Allarakhia, Rs. 10-4; Mahomedbhoy Rahimtula, Rs. 10-4; Allarakhia Sewjee, Rs. 10-4; Peerbhoy Assur, Rs. 10-4; Cassumbhoy Nanjee, Rs. 10; Jan Mahomed Sewjee, Rs. 5-4; Bundally Ismail, Rs. 5; Curmally Ebrahim Sumar, Rs. 5-4; Mahomedbhoy Dewraj, Rs. 5; Salley Mahomed Hassun, Rs. 5; Cassumbhoy Rahimtula, Rs. 5; Jafferbhoy Rummel, Rs. 5; Rummal Menudani, Rs. 5; Bundally Sewji, Rs. 5—total Rs. 1,461-4. At half-past 12 o'clock the meeting dispersed after distribution of ice-water, pan-supari, and rosewater.

SUNDAY PARADE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Rev. a Goldwyer Lewis preached at the Church parade of the Bombay Volunteers at St. Thomas's Cathedral on Sunday night. Taking for his text 5th Ch. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, v. 1.—"Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherein Christ has made us free," Mr. Lewis said:—I count it a happy privilege that I am once more permitted to address the Volunteer soldiers of Bombay, men who should be strong with the strength of a race to command, to obey, to endure. But to-night I experience the additional happiness of being able to address not, as on former occasions, from the point of view of an outsider, but as one of the body so well represented at this service. I preach to you, officers and men of the Bombay Volunteers, as your Honorary Chaplain. Could I have chosen happier words to be the text of such a sermon as that which a man ought to preach to men who are sworn and ready to defend the rights and the liberty of their country? I think not. Last year I endeavoured to lay before you the New Testament ideal of Christian manliness, to-night I will endeavour to set before you the New Testament ideal of Christian liberty. O, how Christianity touches and beautifies all life—life viewed in its human aspects, life in its divine aspects. For the mission of Christianity is not to slay or to deface any power of our manhood, nor does it dare to proclaim itself incompatible with any of the splendid attributes of that which is sometimes sneeringly called poor humanity—poor? Yes poor beyond all expression when divorced from Christian; but when elevated into closest union with the divine nature, which is ever possible by a clear faith in the extension of the mysterious miracle of the Incarnation—not poor but rich beyond expression. How base, how mean, how nearly blasphemous, how wholly despicable is the teaching men dare to proclaim, under the sacred title of Christian, whereby the Gospel is asserted to be in antagonism with all that is human, which would banish from the sphere of Christian influence, and banish too from their proper place in the economy of Christian life, our love, our human love; our hopes, our human hopes; our liberty, our human liberty. It is the man He made whom God loves, and the supreme effort of Christianity is to bring that manhood, purified, elevated, perfected as a sacrifice well-pleasing to God. God has set the English nation a noble task to do in India—no less than the task of preaching the Gospel of liberty to millions long bound in captivity. There are many national blessings for which we thank God, but for none do we render heartier thanks than for this, that we are a free people. Dear to all men, but to none dearer than to Englishmen is freedom. How far we have proved ourselves equal to this great task is a perplexing question to most of us, and which wrings a sad and unwilling reply from many. The best side of the answer is to be found in what I dare cal lthe legitimate desire of the people to be represented in national debate when fitted for it. Mark, I pray you, with what strongest emphasis I repeat this qualification—when fitted for it. The worst side of the answer is heard in the frantic and insane outpouring of socialistic teaching, which threatens the disruption of society. I fancy the answer will be best evolved by a short consideration of the nature of true liberty. Jesus Christ has said "The Truth shall make you free," that is it; lies and liberty are incompatible. The splendid paradox of our Prayer-book affords a sublime and exhaustive definition of liberty. "God's service is perfect freedom." Yes, liberty, queen of our lives, must be hedged in with certain limitations and restrictions, for liberty means the power to do what we ought, not necessarily to do what we like. In every free kingdom there are many things which the people may not do. The iron arm of law forbids—political principles say "Thou must not," and the frequent dictum of frowning justice is "Thou shall not." Liberty is not license, may never be confused with anarchy. Where license and anarchy exist there necessarily follows the reactive return of bondage. Consult, I pray you, the pages of history; see what its philosophy teaches us on this point. The French Revolution with the grand legend floating over the Republican ranks—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—resulted in the cruel despotism of an undisciplined, and ungodly mob. Social license was prime factor in the ruin of the Roman Empire, and religious license like that of Voltair set men as Atheists in the world, not necessarily denying the being of God, but living as men without any relation to God. Now there are days of passionate demand for liberty,—liberty of thought, liberty of action, political, social, literary, religions liberty—is the imperious demand of modern days. The day of slavery in each department is passed; the dogmatic and domineering decrees of individuals or of powerful minorities no longer fetter uprising souls. We find the world accepting the doctrine of modification, which is the natural outcome of the doctrine of adaptation to environment. Religion is every day extending her horizon. We do not in these days need a Judas Maccabaces to shake from the national neck the yoke of foreign bondage and to lead the van of battle for national freedom. We do not need the passionate advocacy of a Daniel O'Connell vehemently insisting on the right of religious liberty, and proclaiming, what is utterly true, that to deny the rights of men is to deny the rights of God. We listen for no voice of a Milton to proclaim in the clarion tones of noble and stately prose the liberty of the public press; for to-day we exult in this liberty. But side by side with this passionate love of liberty, it is strange more than strange, to find that men and women are yielding themselves willing captives to faith in a harsh destiny, which makes life a life of bondage, and themselves servants of the vilest of all tyrannies, the tyranny of fatalism. Men name this doctrine heredity. True, most seriously true posterity will turn to bless or curse us; true, seriously true, you and I are largely fashioning the children yet unborn and handing on the type and character of future generations. The tendencies we develope will be more largely developed in the men of the future, the tendencies we repress are repressed in them; but the central doctrine of Christianity is that man is at any rate so far master of his fate that he has the power, as it is his duty, to develop what is noble in his nature and repress what is base—his will in conjunction with the will of God can do this—he can purify himself and hand on hispuritied life. But these disciples of the modern doctrine of hereditary do not blush to own themselves the sport of circumstances—do not hesitate to surrender their liberty without one moral struggle; they are not ashamed or afraid to utter the blasphemous accusation, old as the world in sin, made against God by Adam "The woman thou gavest me she gave, and I did eat." This is the excuse of the creature of circumstances, and in making it man forfeits his liberty. But life in its human aspects is a hazard—everything we love we may love. National liberty has ere this been lost by national conquest. We cannot tell how soon we may lose this treasure. We cannot tell what slander may even now be damning our reputation. False witnesses and blundering judgments may deprive us of our personal liberty. But there is a freedom that scorns such foes as these, the freedom of God's service. In His service men may say with literal truth "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage" take this for your heritage! Daniel in the den was free. St. Paul in the struggles and imprisonments, so eloquently described in this day's Epistle, was free. The three holy children in the furnace on the plains of Babylon were free. Misunderstood and misrepresented the answer of a good conscience sets us free in a freedom which cannot be wrested from us, free in the freedom of God who made us free. Is this the Gospel we accept ourselves? Is this the Gospel we are preaching in India? I do not think it always is. We do say to India, accept true political principles, and you shall be politically free—this is wise counsel. We do say, grasp true economic principles, and you shall be commercially free—this too is wise counsel. We do say accept civilization and education; break the bonds of caste; cease to be unduly fettered by custom; do not longer follow blindly the guidance of precedent, and you shall be socially free. But this will not give perfect freedom, which is the conquest of self and surrender of self to God. How can we teach a lesson which we have not fully learnt ourselves. Are we, Englishmen and women, ourselves free? Let us test our reply by a saying of St. Paul: "Whoso committeth sin is the servant of sin, so that the sinner is a slave." In the chapter from which I have taken my text St. Paul has drawn up two lists of actions, one he calls the works of the flesh, the other the works of the spirit—they are the characteristics of slavery and freedom. Be sure of this, the slave of self or of evil habits is not free. The life that is dominated by sin is not free. To be enticed by the fanciful theories of bold and unscrupulous charlatans is to surrender liberty. To have our eyes ever bent down to earth and never raised to heaven above is to live a life of slavery. O, how many of us who to-day are boasting of our freedom ought rather to be crying night and day for escape from some horrible besetting sin that holds us in fetters stronger than iron. Hold forth thy wrist, it bears no mark of fetter—thou art free! but thy lips are polluted with blasphemy, thy soul stained with lust—thou art not free. Of what country art thou? I am a free-born Englishman. Thou art free. But no servant of God am I. Thou art not free. Cease poor fool to boast of thy liberty, for thou too art captive. How terrible is the story, recorded in this morning's first lesson, of the barter of eternal liberty for a licentious rebellious enjoyment of what had been forbidden. How terrible the detailed story of the result, yet how grand the promise of restored liberty. And so I conclude well nigh as I began. I bid you "stand fast in the liberty wherein Christ has made you free," and I add "The truth shall make you free." All truth, not the insignificant part of it, which the wisdom of ages has been able to discover. Reason is not the measure of truth, and wisdom in her humbler moments admits her inability. Christianity is the measure of all truth, because she is ever prepared to accept truth. The truths which science discovers she glories to receive, the truth which the wisdom of philosophers she makes her own, the truth breathed into the soul by the subtle breath of intuition, this too she never rejects. Christianity only bars the way to lies. As Englishmen of a race that often struggled, and struggled not in vain for freedom, I bid you go forth and endeavour from this day forward to stand fast in the liberty wherein Christ hath made you free. I have to add that just before I came to Church a letter was placed in my hand, conveying the intelligence of the death of one known to all of us, respected by all, and deeply loved by not a few. I allude to George Bowen, a Christian Missionary, who for more than 40 years has preached to Christians and to heathen the great and glorious Gospel of liberty. We may not all of us, perhaps, have sympathised with all his methods, let that now pass. Let us only remember to-night that he is dead and has left behind him footsteps on the sands of time which all may strive to follow, for his was a life of loving self-denial. Let us hope that at the great day when we meet before the throne the rainbow hues of truth will be so blended in their perfect unity of beauty that we shall forget their painful contrasts in this life.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

THE following are details of the Poona Sky Races which took place on the 1st and 3rd February. The meeting was well attended, but the field were small. The Book-makers, Messrs. Miller and Brittain and W. Archer and Co. were both represented, but did not do much business.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—Hurdle Race. Value, Rs. 199. For Arabs and C Bs. Distance, 1 mile.

Captain Hanwell's, ch a h Syria, 11st, Owner,...... 1
Mr Kettlewell's, g a gal Joey, 10st 7lb, Mr England.. 2
Sir Thomas Thompson's, r a gal Sportsman, 10st 7lb, Mr Falkiner.. 3

Won easily.

2ND RACE.—The Pony Hurdles—Value, Rs. 199. A hurdle race for all ponies 13-3 and under. Distance, 1 mile.

Capt Horrocks', b c b p Hocus, 10st 6lb, Major Peyton.. 1
Capt Payne's, ch cb p Baby, 9st 13lb, Owner 2
Major Peyton's, b c b p Flasher, 9st 12lb, Native ... 3

Won by two lengths.

3RD RACE.—The Pony Cup.—Value, Rs. 199. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Burney's, b a p Suspense, 11st 11lb, Capt Hanwell 1
Mr Maurice's, b a p Better Days, 10st 10lb, Owner... 2
Mr Long's, b c b p Phœnix, 9st 2lb, Capt Payne ... 3
Mr Locke's, g a p Quicksilver, 10st 10lb, Mr England 0

Suspense getting the best of the start won hard, held by a length. Time, 1 min 34 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Desert Stakes. Value, Rs. 199. For all Arabs and C B horses. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Framjee's b a h Ringleader, 1 st 3lb, Captain Hanwell 1
Mr C N C's, b a h Crusader, 10st 3lb, Mr Brazier-Creagh... 2
Mr James', b a h Admiral, 10st 5lb, Mr Maurice ... 3
Capt Rosseter's, ch a gal Little Wonder, 11st, Major Peyton.. 0

Ringleader and Admiral lead to the turn for home when they passed by Crusader who looked like winning, but 100 yards from home Ringleader came with a rush and won by a neck. Even time.

5TH RACE.—The Ladies' Cup. Value, Rs. 199. Presented by a few ladies of Poona and Kirkee. Distance, ¾ mile.

Capt Hanwell's ch a h Syria, 10st 10lb, Owner 1
Capt Steele's br a h North Star, 10st 10lb, Major Peyton 3
Major Parker Jervis', b a h Warrior, 10st 10lb, Capt Payne 3

Syria getting a long lead won comfortably. Time, 1 min 28 sec.

6TH RACE.—The Second Dealers' Trial Plate. Value, Rs. 199. For all Maiden Arabs landed after the 1st September, 1887. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt Hanwell's, g a h Prosperity, 10st 2lb, Owner ... 1
Mr Maurice's, b a gal Sunny Days, 9st 8lb, Major Peyton 2
Mr A A W's, b a gal Soheil, 9st 2lb, Ahmed.......... 3

Prosperity and Soheil lead as far as the ½ mile post, when the latter gave way to Sunny Days. A good race ensued from the distance, Prosperity winning by a neck.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Cambridgeshire. A handicap for all Arabs and C. Bs. Distance, 1¼ mile.

Major Parker Jervis', b a h Warrior, 8st 10lb, Captain Payne 1
Mr James, b a h Admiral, 10st 6lb, Mr Maurice 2
Capt Rosseter's, ch gal Little Wonder, 10st 4lb, Major Payton... 3

Warrior made all the running. Admiral drew up in the straight, but could not get within two lengths of the leader. Little Wonder a bad third. Time, 2 mins. 31 secs.

2ND RACE.—The Dealers' Handicap. Value, Rs. 199. A handicap for all Arabs that ran in the Dealers' Trial Plate. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr A A W's, b a gal Soheil, 8st, Ahmed 1
Capt Hanwell's, g a h Prosperity, 10st 10lb, Owner . 2
Mr Maurice's, b a gal Sunny Days, 9st 7lb, Major Peyton.. 3

Prosperity went off with the lead, but was passed by Soheil, who won by a length. Time 56¾ secs.

3RD RACE.—The Pony Plate. Value, Rs. 199. A Handicap for all ponies 13-2 and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Maurice's, br a p Better Days, 10st 7lb, Capt Hanwell 1
Capt Horrocks', b c b p Hocus, 10st, Major Peyton.. 2
Mr Ali Abdoola's g c b m Pointsettia, 9st 11lb, Native 3

At the third attempt Better Days got away with a lead followed by the others in a cluster. Hocus made a great effort, but was beaten by half a length. Time, 1 min 16 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Connaught Cup. Value Rs. 199. Presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, a handicap for all chargers, maidens of the day, the property of officers of the Presidency, that have been regularly ridden on parade since 1st December. Distance, ¾ mile.

Capt Hanwell's, ch a h Syria, 10st 6lb, Owner 1
Mr Drury's, g a h Mikado, 8st 12lb, Native............ 2
Major Parker-Jervis', b a h Warrior, 9st 7lb, Capt Payne 3

This was the best race of the meeting. Syria went off with the lead, but at the ½ mile was passed by Mikado, who lead into the straight. At the distance Mikado still lead by a length when Captain Hanwell brought Syria with one rush, and just won ahead in the last stride. Time, 1 min 26 3-5 secs.

5TH RACE.—Pony Selling Race. For all ponies 13-3 and under; those entered to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 11st 7lbs. If entered for less, 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 under that price. Ponies under 13-2 allowed 7lbs. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr Burney's, b a p Suspense, 11st, Capt Hanwell ... 1
Mr Sedley's, b a p Lord Randolph, 10st 5lb, Owner . 2
Mr Forbes,' b c b m Confidence, 9st 3lb, Major Peyton 3

Suspense got a long lead and won easily. The winner was bought in for Rs. 920. Time, 58 secs.

6TH RACE.—The Club Cup. For all Arabs and C. Bs. Winner claimable at Rs. 600. Penalties and allowances as in Desert Stakes. Distance, ½ mile. Weight 11st.

Capt Hanwell's, br a g King Arthur, 10st 11lb, Owner 1
Mr Framjee's, b a gal Shams-i-Tabriz, 10st 3lb, Native 2
Mr Hamilton's, b a gal Behram, 10st 4lb, Owner ... 3

King Arthur squandered his field and won in a canter by three-quarters of a length. Capt. Hanwell thus winning nine events out of ten mounts. Time, 57 secs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the state of the Church parade on Sunday, the 5th February, 1888:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	4	...	9	16
B ,,	...	1	2	...	2	...	14	19
C ,,	...	1	...	...	2	...	14	17
D ,,	...	...	2	1	3	...	28	34
E ,,	...	...	2	...	4	...	9	15
F ,,	...	1	1	...	3	1	20	26
I Cadets...	...	...	1	...	3	3	27	34
K	...	...	...	...	5	...	39	44
M	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	10
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Staff & Band...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Army Staff...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Total ...	1	4	10	3	29	4	197	252

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lieut.-Col Hon. L. H. Bayley (Commandant); Capts Hodgkinson, (Adjutant) Browne, Place, Framborn, Lieuts. Loud, Jefferies, Dowlin, Cornforth, English, Savage, English, Sharp, Brewin, Prior De Souza.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

DEBATE IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Westland, in moving that the Bill to provide for the levy of a Customs duty on petroleum be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Scoble, Whiteside, Halliday and himself, with instructions to report in a week, said that, since the last meeting of the Council, some circumstance had been brought to his knowledge which rendered this step necessary. In the first place, there was a difficulty in the definition given to petroleum. The present definition covered, not only illuminating oils, but those used for purpose of lubricating and preparing jute for manufacture. It was not intended that these latter should be taxed, and if, therefore, by wording the definition more accurately, they could be excluded, it would be desirable to do so. Mr. Steel had also brought to his notice that a duty of so much per gallon should be adopted. There would be a loss of a week's revenue, but it was very desirable that the proposals received from the mercantile community should be properly considered. He hoped to be able to produce the bill before the Council in a week's time.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit said:—"Not having read the statement of the financial position of the Government of India which the Hon. Mr. Westland had placed before the Council at the last meeting in moving for leave to introduce the Bill for the imposition of a duty on petroleum, I was not able to express an opinion on the question then, but now that I have gone through this statement I see that the major portion of the loss which the Government has sustained was owing to the low rate of exchange, over which no one had any control, and in order to recoup this loss to some extent, I am of opinion that an *ad valorem* duty on petroleum appears to be the least objectionable. Kerosine is now largely used by even the poorest classes. Take, for instance, a family consisting of four persons of this class, and the weekly consumption of this oil among them is very often less than one quart bottle, and if a duty of five per cent. is imposed on a ten-gallon case holding about 48 quart bottles and worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, according to quality, the amount of duty, say, on a case worth Rs. 5 would be four annas (or 48 pies), and that is about one pie a quart bottle. Consequently this duty will not prove at all oppressive even on the poorest masses. I see that an objection in some quarters has been raised against the increase in the salt tax of an additional duty of eight annas per maund, but if the figures on this question are gone into it will be found that this increase would be as little felt by the masses as would the duty on petroleum. As circumstances have arisen which necessitate the imposition of a duty on petroleum, and as this imposition would not, as I have above shown, at all affect the poor, I have nothing to say against its being levied. To recoup the continued heavy loss which has to be sustained every year in exchange, and which loss may hereafter still increase since exchange has fallen within a short time from 1s 7d. to 1s. 5d., and may go still lower to 1s. 3d., I have to suggest that the question of imposing an import and export duty be considered, and for this purpose Government should, if it think it advisable, ask for the opinions of well experienced European and Native merchants in the three Presidencies, to see what their feelings and views on the subject are."

The Hon'ble Mr. Steel then said:—"In the remarks which I propose to make, I will, in the first place, address myself to the subject of the Bill now before the Council. I take no objection to the principle involved in the taxation of imported petroleum. On the contrary, I am convinced that if additional revenue be required, there is no less objectionable source from which it can be drawn. I would have preferred that the amount of the duty had been fixed at an anna per gallon, which would have produced 20 lakhs, as it appears doubtful policy to impose a tax which will yield but 6½ lakhs of revenue. Even the higher rate of duty would not, in my opinion, materially affect the consumer, nor impede the development of trade. A tax on petroleum possesses the important advantage that it will involve little wastage for the cost of collection. The revenue derived from it promises to increase steadily from year to year, and will eventually be a valuable resource. But while approving of the principle of the Bill, I desire to suggest that it may be greatly improved by substituting a tax on measurement for an *ad valorem* duty. A tax on value will give rise to disputes in appraising the oil. It will tend to discourage imports of the purer qualities of oil, and will encourage shipments of the cheaper and more dangerous kinds, such as have in former years caused much trouble to Government. There is another objection to an *ad valorem* duty on this article. The value of a case of petroleum consists in about equal proportions of the cost of the oil itself and that of the tins and box in which it is packed. Now, if oil be imported in tanks and landed in bulk, such oil would practically be admitted at one-half the duty imposed on goods landed in the customary packages. I believe there is a probability that Russian oil may soon be imported in tanks. I am in a position to inform the Council that importers would prefer a duty of 4 annas per case of 8 imperial gallons, which would yield 10 lakhs of revenue to the 5 per cent. duty on value proposed in the Bill and estimated to produce 6½ lakhs. Any oil imported in bulk might pay the same duty of half an anna per imperial gallon. I trust these suggestions may be considered by the Select Committee. The honourable member has explained to us that the second clause of the Bill is designed to make it clear that the immediate operation of the law will not be limited or restrained by the reservations of the Sea Customs Act, which, if they had applied, would have permitted shipments cleared for an Indian port before the passing of the Bill to escape free of duty. On this point I entirely agree with my honourable friend. In the case of the recent enhancement of the salt duty, the effect of section 37 of the Sea Customs Act has certainly been to benefit individuals at the cost of the public revenue. I should be glad to see the recurrence of such an anomaly prevented, and would be prepared to support a modification of the law repealing the clause in question. While on this point I must express the surprise and regret with which I have seen blame imputed to Government for enhancing the salt duty by an executive order. Speaking on behalf of the mercantile community, I do not hesitate to say that any other course would have involved most serious loss to the revenue, for which Government would have been justly held responsible. The unfortunate proviso of the Sea Customs Act, to which I have referred, has put 10 lakhs into the pockets of individuals at the cost of the public. A fortnight's notice of your intention would have doubled the loss to the country. The writers in the press seem to be ignorant that Government possesses statutory power to increase the salt duty to any point within three rupees per maund without legislation, a power that is confined to salt. Another complaint advanced in the press is the alleged loss which has fallen on the owners of bonded salt in consequence of the imposition of the enhanced duty. I have made particular enquiries into this allegation, and it may be of interest to the Council if I explain the facts. The great bulk of the Liverpool salt on board is owned by a syndicate of native salt dealers. These gentlemen are also the owners of a much larger quantity of salt on the way, which will escape at the old duty. The immediate effect of the change has been to increase the value of floating salt by Rs. 10 per ton, and to depreciate that of bonded salt by Rs. 3 per ton. On this balance the syndicate will be gainers of a very large sum. One European firm stands in the same fortunate position. The Bombay salt in dock yields a large profit to the owners, as the duty was paid in Bombay at the lower rate at the time of shipment. The only other interest to be considered is that of the Mahomedan importers of Kurcutch salt from Aden and Jeddah. These merchants are the owners of about 3 lakhs of maunds of bonded salt, the value of which is temporarily depreciated, and I originally found they might be losers by the change. Yesterday, however, the three principal merchants called upon me to explain their position and ask my advice. Their spokesman, who is a gentleman of great intelligence and polished manners, answered with perfect frankness the questions I addressed to him, and it appears that, while loosers in respect of their bonded stock, they have been the owners of a considerable quantity of salt afloat, by which they will make more than they will lose. Their complaint when analyzed amounted merely to their objection that, while the change in the duty had given a great profit to their neighbours, it had given them little advantage. The deputation left me, as I believe, properly satisfied with the explanations I gave to them. It is thus evident that the owners of bonded salt have suffered no hardship. I will now take advantage of this opportunity to make some general remarks suggested by the statement of the Honourable Finance Minister. The public will regard with particular satisfaction the fact that such a statement has been submitted to us. It will be recognised that, by the adoption of such an unusual course, your Lordship's Government has shown in the most practical form a desire to obtain for your measures the support of public opinion. It will be believed that on this mark of your confidence we may found the hope that your Lordship's powerful advocacy will be given to that demand for a modification of the Council's Act, which has recently been expressed with a unanimity almost unexampled in Indian experience. The Honourable Member began his speech by repudiating the assumption that our present annual rate of expenditure can only result from extravagant administration. On this abstract question his defence was complete. He showed that the ordinary expenditure on administration has only increased by 2 millions in 10 years, a period which has probably added 15 per cent. to the population. So far from agreeing with those who charge the Government with extravagance, I believe it is far more open to criticism on the ground of penurious reluctance to incur expenditure for the better administration of justice, and the increasing requirements of advancing civilization. On the subject of military expenditure, the public is not in a position to offer intelligent criticism. Your Lordship's military advisers must be the judges of the value and necessity of military works. We have every reason to entrust them with our fullest confidence. We hold Government responsible for making us safe against any possible enemy—so safe that no one shall venture to attack us. Expenditure may be nothing more than a premium of insurance against panic and the reckless waste it occasions, but even so, it is money well spent. And if this responsibility is thrown upon Government, we must not grudge the means necessary for its efficient discharge. Nor do I complain that an unreasonable share of the cost of our defence will be thrown upon the coming year, I think the Hon'ble Member's views are entitled to generous support as those of a cautious and courageous financier. And now, my Lord, I must say something concerning the means adopted by Government for the restoration of financial equilibrium; and such value as this debate may possess will be derived from the expression of public opinion on this subject. As these measures have already been taken, and as we are now discussing what has been already done and not what is yet to do, the debate is necessarily rather of an academic than a practical character. I trust, however, that the Council will not complain if I avail myself of this rare opportunity to offer some observations on the general subject of the comparative merits of direct and indirect taxation. The intelligent Englishman is apt to regard this comparison from the stand-point of his own experience. He knows that in his own country an income-tax yields without trouble a very large revenue. He knows that the proportionate cost of collection is small. He is a free-trader, and he knows that, if import duties are to provide an important share of the British revenue, they must be exacted on a scale which will greatly curtail the volume of imports. He knows that as trade is but another name for barter, restriction of imports would involve a diminished demand for English industrial products now taken by other countries as payment for goods which England imports. As an enlightened disciple of free-trade principles he knows how the interests of England are best served. But when such a man turns his attention to Indian finance he will have much to learn. He will find that a six penny income-tax produces but a small amount of revenue: that of that amount eight per cent is wasted in the cost of collection. He will be told that an income-tax is obnoxious to everybody; that it harasses not only those who pay, but also those who should not be asked to pay, but who are worried with demands which it costs them much trouble and expense to set aside. For myself, I may say that, while I have always considered an income-tax correct in theory, the experience of the last two years has greatly increased my objections to it on practical grounds. When the enquirer turns to examine the incidence of indirect taxation in India, he must be prepared for a new revelation. He will find that a salt duty produces a large revenue without complaint from any quarter; that my honourable friend by a stroke of the pen can find a million and three-quarters of revenue which will not cost an additional rupee to collect; that the consumer who will now be taxed a half-penny per month for his salt, will continue to use as much as he wants, and that if the tax were a farthing per month, he would use no more; that there will be as little cause for complaint now the duty is raised as there was for gratitude when it was recklessly reduced. I have every confidence that the duties on salt and petroleum will not in the slightest degree limit the consumption; that our English and American friends will send us as much salt and petroleum as before, and will take from us as much of our produce in exchange. But having said so much in favour of indirect taxation, I may be asked why I do not push my argument to its legitimate conclusion, and advocate the re-imposition of the import duty on piece-goods and the immediate abolition of the income-tax. My reply to this must be that I see no use in discussing a matter outside the range of practical politics. I think the duties were rashly taken off, but under present circumstances, I know we will not be allowed to reimpose them. And now, my Lord, I will venture to say that it will be a mistake if this debate is allowed to take too gloomy a tone. We have much reason to look forward with hope to the future. Agriculture, the great stand-by of the Empire, is flourishing as it never flourished before. The manufacturing interests are prospering and developing to the great benefit of the country. Trade is growing in magnitude. Communications are being rapidly improved. Our debt, although large, is amply covered by the value of State property. Burma will soon be peaceful and prosperous. Our frontier defences will before long be in a satisfactory condition. In your recent speech, my Lord, you attracted the sympathy of the country by the expression of your regret that it should have been your unpleasant duty to add to the burdens of the people. But the day may not be far distant when some Viceroy (I hope in the interests of the Empire it may be yourself) will have the pleasant task of remitting taxation on justifiable grounds. When that day comes, your Lordship may be in a position to consult your Legislative Council, and we are ready with our programme. I trust the Court-fees will be ruduced and the rice-tax remitted. The obnoxious income-tax should be the next to go, and when any further power of remission remains, we will not complain if our Finance Minister tampers with the salt duty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans, while admitting that he was not an expert in financial matters, said he had watched with much interest the course of Indian finance since 1878, when he was first appointed a member of Council, and he was struck with the conviction that indirect taxation must ever be the main stay of this country, and that any further attempt at direct taxation would inevitably lead to an amount of friction, very disproportionate to the results attained. It had been suggested that the duty on certain imported goods should be reimposed, but this had become impossible owing to the competition between Manchester and India, unless it were of a protective character. Beyond the salt tax and the proposed duty on petroleum, he had not seen any practical proposals for raising the necessary money. He referred to Mr. Wastland's financial statement, which he considered showed that the public money was disbursed with the strictest economy and ability. The Government of India had done all it could to prune and reduce establishment expenditure, but the financial prospects, with the possibility of a further fall in exchange, the great probability of a further diminution in the opium revenue, together with the increase of expenditure in Burma, were not particularly cheerful. The time, he thought, had arrived when the Home authorities should take in hand reforms which the Governor-General in Council was powerless to deal with. The Home charges were very heavy, and an immense strain was thrown on India by the short-service system and the constant moving of troops, which was not justified by any apparent increase in efficiency, but rather the reverse. The transport service was very expensive, and should be reduced. The hon'ble member concluded by saying that the Government, having helped themselves all they could, must now look to the higher powers to help them, and he thought the proposals before the Council were best calculated for raising the money required.

The Hon'ble Ameer Hossein said that, since the introduction of the bill, he had made certain enquiries of the dealers in kerosine oil, and he found the present average market value was Rs. 3-9 per case. A duty of 5 per cent would give 3 annas per case, which contained 10 gallons, or about 48 quart bottles: each bottle, therefore, would be subject to a duty of ¾ of a pie—an increase which would not be felt by the poorest people. The proposed duty was unobjectionable, and, having heard the financial statement read out last week to the Council, he thought a good case had been made out for increased taxation. He felt bound to say nothing was so unsuited to the country as direct taxation. He was of opinion that, should necessity arise, recourse should be had to that form of indirect taxation which was abolished by the Council a few years ago, and which, so far as India was concerned, was the least objectionable.

The Hon'ble Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee was glad of the opportunity afforded him of congratulating the Finance Minister on his lucid exposition of the finanical situation. He dwelt on the increased expenditure on the N. W. frontier, the money spent incivilizing and opening up Burma, the increased falling off in the opium revenue and railway receipts. To think of meeting all these by the raising of a loan was extremely unwise. The increased salt revenue and the proposed duty on petroleum would supply an addition to the finances of the present year, and would leave but a small deficit. He hoped Government would look to the possibility of raising the duty on other important articles, iron hardware, &c., the very universality of which pointed to the advisability of taxation, and all objections to it on humanitarian principles should vanish when the imposition would represent a sum of less than half an anna per head per annum.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland next replied shortly to the remarks of some of the speakers.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney said all present were indebted to Mr. Steele for his remarks, which were characterised by sound common sense; but he must demur to the terms in which the hon'ble Member had referred to the action of Government in 1882, as the "reckless" reduction of the salt duty. He pointed out that in 1882, Government had a surplus. On such occasions, only two courses were open to Government—either to remove taxation or pay debts. The Government took the former course, otherwise the expenditure would, in a very short time, have increased to the full amount of the surplus, and perhaps over. England and India were the only countries who could proudly boast of ever having a surplus. India, it is true, had occasionally to borrow money, but during the last thirty years, she had had several years in which a surplus had been declared. The hon'ble Member also gave a short but interesting history of some of the financial crises in which the country had been involved during his own recollection. He thought it was incumbent on Government to pare down the expenditure as well as the revenue, and never to keep a surplus available for the purposes of increased expenditure.

His Excellency the Viceroy then said: "I certainly think the Finance Member should be congratulated upon the generous manner in which the financial statement has been met by all the Members of the Council, and it is very gratifying to the Government to feel, not only that it possesses the approval and support of this Council, but that we may fairly conclude that the views which have been expressed by the Hon'ble Messrs. Steele and Evans, and by all the Native Members, are the reflex of the intelligent public opinion they are so well entitled to represent. The matter has been so ably handled by all who have spoken, and the consensus of opinion is so general, that it is unnecessary for me to trouble the Council at any length. Of course, the real difficulty attending the financial policy is the unstability of silver. With an uncertain element of this kind introduced into all our calculations, no Financial Minister can ever enjoy any real repose. He must be always conscious that in an unknown future there may exist a change which may upset all his calculations and destroy the anticipated equilibrium of his budget. All the Government can do is to exercise its best intelligence in calculating the changes, and leave the ultimate issue in the hands of Providence. Had it not been for the fall in silver which made me by three millions a poorer Viceroy than when I came to this country, notwithstanding the fall in opium, the decrease in railway receipts, and the expenditure in Burma, we might have tided over our present difficulties without any resort to taxation. News recently received from our Minister in China does not predict any considerable change in our mercantile relations with that country; and as regards opium, it is not likely to ensue. With regard to Burma, although during the last year the expenditure has been more than was originally anticipated, that will be a diminishing charge. It will be our duty to consider in the budget now being prepared, whether that element in the situation will not have to be taken into account, even supposing our prospects in this respect are not fairly encouraging. It must always be remembered that to a considerable degree Lower Burma may be expected to carry Upper Burma on its back. Of course the surplus revenue of Burma, which is paid into the Indian exchequer, only represents the fair share which it should be called upon to pay towards the Imperial expenses of administration; but on the other hand, it is very clear that if Lower Burma did not yield for some years past the million a year which we had received from that source, it would have been supplied from the extraordinary taxation from which it has now been released. Consequently, when the accounts of the two provinces come to be united, the deficit in regard to Upper Burma will be found to be really very considerable for the next few years. It will be interesting to the Council to know that not only are we daily receiving increased proofs of the rapidity with which Upper Burma is settling down, and order being established, but we have made satisfactory progress in dealing with all those subordinate questions which affect the Shan States and our relations both with Siam and China. It has been said that the Government have determined on the subjugation of the Shan States—and observation which only shows how great is the ignorance which prevails in regard to the political and geographical position of what are known as the Shan States. As you are aware, Burma may be described as a broad valley, traversed by the Irrawaddy and Salween, with high mountains on the west side and correspondingly high plateaux on the east side; it is upon these plateaux that the Shan States are situated. These States have always been subject to Burma, and when we took possession of Burma, we sent messages to the various chiefs, informing them that they were henceforth to pay their allegance to her Majesty the Queen as their sovereign. This was received on their part in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and we were invited to send officers for the purpose of coming to terms with them as to the exact nature of their future relations. We have taken advantage of the cold weather to send two political officers, accompanied by a small force, who have traversed the length and breadth of the Shan country, and everywhere were met in the most cordial manner, both by the population and the chiefs. These officers have met the authorities from Siam who have come to a preliminary understanding as to the frontier which is to divide the Shan States under British and those under Siamese rule. What is even more gratifying is the fact that the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of China is extending his friendly support, and doing everything in his power to render a settlement of that part of Burma, which borders upon China, secure and successful. Considerable expenditure must go on in Burma for some time; roads have to be constructed, jails and barracks and public buildings have to be built, and money must be expended in opening out the resources of the country; but we need be under no apprehension that our present expenditure in Burma will really prove a source of financial embarrassment to the Government of India. Thanking the Council for the patience with which they have listened to these few observations, as well as for the generous spirit in which they have received the statement made on behalf of Government, as well as for the valuable suggestions which have fallen from the various members, I will proceed to put the motion.

The motion was then formally put and carried, and the Council adjourned till next Friday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Tweed, 1,046 tons, from Liverpool, arrived in port on Sunday afternoon under Captain T Moore, laden with 2005 tons of coals. Her agents are Sir C Forbes and Co., she brought on board ten store-aways.

THE ss Grantully, 1097 tons, Captain J Bayle, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of iron materials from Barrow.

THE s s Cyphrenes, 1,308 tons, Captain J W Kelly, agents, Messrs Dd, Bates and Co.. arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last, laden with railway materials and coals from Liverpool, Jan 6, for the G I P Railway Company.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Imperator, 2441 tons, Commander C Bechtinger, arrived in Bombay, on yesterday morning, from Trieste (Jan 1) via Mussowa and Aden, laden with a general cargo and with 19 natives on deck.

THE s s Kairos, 1912 tons, Captain T Liddle, arrived in port on Sunday last, laden with a cargo of coals from New Port (Jan 1), for Messrs Wallace and Co. The Kairos had rather heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, but experienced moderate winds during the remainder of the passage. During the voyage an ordinary seaman, T Kelly, fell from the topyard on the 25th ultimo and died from the injuries received.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A. Cruciani, arrived on the 6th inst., from Genoa:—Mr Gosevin J Boner, Mr. Charles Weemaun, Mr Buckmasser Albert, Mrs Sandemaun, one child and nurse, Miss Calder, Mr W Arnolds, Rev Reckin, Mr H Benz, Mr G C Ross, Mr P Pfcidere, Captain G A Money, Mrs Cooper, Mrs K Higgins, one infant and 12 officers of the Salvation Army. From Aden—15 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi.....	A	J. Janni & Co.
,, Armenia ..	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, R. Harrowing	..	A. T. Hughson...	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Cyphrenes...	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Rockcliff ..	1496	J. L. Baxter	F	C. Eduljee.
,, Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo.....	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
,, Brookfield..	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Navirano ..	2157	Bergemann	K L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, C. Murray..	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kt. Errant...	2286	J.J.G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Tower ..	1484	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Europa	1432	R. Jones'........	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger..	Trieste, Jan. 1.
	Manilla (s)........	ruciani......	Genoa, Jan. 20.
	Verona (s)........	Mudie	London, Jan. 13.
	Grantully (s)	Boyle	Barrow, Jan. 3.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE CZAR HOPES FOR PEACE.

In a rescript which the Czar sent to Prince Dolgoroukoff, acknowledging the New Year congratulations of the city of Moscow, his Majesty expressed the confident hope that in the present year, as in coming years, peace would permit Russia to devote all her strength to developing the internal prosperity of the country. The feeling of anxiety and doubt regarding the future continues, however. The Czar's hopes of peace have not produced much impression in either Berlin or Vienna: there are still reports of threatening preparations on the part of Russia: and now from Constantinople we have news of the issue of an imperial decree directing the completion, with the greatest possible despatch of the military defences of Adrianople. The chief characteristic of the situation is its intensely puzzing obscurity; even the semi-official *North German Gazette* pronounces it to be "indefinable."

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand, on receiving the officers of the Sophia garrison, who came to offer their congratulations on the occasion of the New Year (O.S.), expressed himself very energetically regarding the situation, and said that events might perhaps soon force Bulgaria to defend her rights; adding, "You will then see that I can die for the defence of our country."

REMARKABLE REVOLUTIONS.

The Bulgarian Government has communicated to the foreign deplomatic agent at Sophia the tenor of the letter found upon the body of Nabokoff. It is in German and signed by a certain Petrovitch, who writes from Constantinople under date of the 5th of February, 1887. The letter which is to Count Ignatieff, at Moscow, is as follows:—

Acting upon a communication received, Nicolai Nabokoff came here in order to make propaganda for the well known cause among the Montenegrins. Not having been able to come to an arrangement with Prince Nicolas, it was decided not to undertake anything without the Prince's consent, and nothing remains but for Siatel-tve to use all efforts, and to send a confidential message to the Prince at Cettinje asking him to give confidential instructions to his agent not to interfere with us if we make propaganda among the Montenegrins here and in Greece. It would be easy for us to enlist within a short period from 1,000 to 1,500 men and carry out all our plans. The Legation here would have to be directed not to place any obstacles in our way, and everything could be arranged without compromising them. The Bulgarians alone can do nothing. Without a blow dealt from abroad nothing serious will ever be done. Please speak to Nabokoff on the subject and do what is possible.

THE FORCES IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCES.

The *Militar-Wochenblatt*, the official Berlin weekly military journal, publishes a reply, which it describes as based on fact and authentic material, to the statements made on December 15 last by the *Invalide Russe*. The journal compares the peace effective of the army corps stationed in the frontier provinces of Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany, showing that the Russian forces there amount to 315,500 men, with 689 field-guns, while Austria-Hungary has 38,000 men, with 160 field-guns, and Germany 98,200, with 338 field-guns.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The so-called considerable reduction of the effective strength of the Imperial Guards, which was mentioned by all the European papers some days ago as an important symptom of peace, turns out now to be a very small matter. Altogether, hardly 1,000 men will be dismissed, most of them being unfit for active service owing to various circumstances. The foreign representatives here have informed their Governments of the real character of the alleged important reduction.

NEW DEPARTURE BY MR. PARNELL.

MR. PARNELL, M. P., in conversation with a representative of the *Freeman's Journal* on Saturday, January 14, said he was going to England for a few days; but if his health continued good, he hoped to return in time to summon a meeting of the Irish members, in the City Hall just before the opening of Parliament; otherwise he should invite them to meet him in London. He believed that Lord Salisbury's statement that, in the event of a hostile vote in the House of Commons, the Government would have to consider whether to resign or dissolve indicated the existence of grave dissensions, perhaps in the Cabinet, certainly in the party. He expected that a Ministerial crisis might occur at any time during the session, arising rather out of some English than the Irish question. Mr. Parnell said:—

It would be politic, I think, for Irish and English Radicals to do everything they possibly can to facilitate Government business during the coming session, so that no cry of obstruction can be got up or alleged as an excuse for avoiding the entertainment of great matters of English policy. Nothing could be more fatal than to give the Government an opportunity of saying that owing to obstruction they had not been able to find time to attend to British interests. It is in such matters that the germ of disintegration of the so-called Unionist ranks lies hidden. They may be able to agree about bullying or dragooning Ireland; but they will undoubtedly part company over their English legislation. Let the Government get to work upon their English Bills as soon as possible, would be my advice to the free-lances of the Liberal party.

Upon the question of the schedule of land rent reductions, Mr. Parnell said:—

"I consider that the reductions in judicial rents only amount to one half of what the fall in prices alone entitles the tenant to, leaving out of the question altogether the reduced yield from the effects of the drought during the past year. I think it would be good policy for the Irish members to press for the shortening of the judicial term from fifteen years to five, or at all events, the Scotch term of seven years. So that the whole question of judicial rents may again come under the notice of the Sub-Commissioners free from the ingenious mathematical problem contained in the Act of last session." Mr. Parnell remarked that the results of recent revision by the National League have been very favourable to the Nationalist party, and there was little doubt that whilst holding their own in other constituencies, they would gain North and South Tyrone and South Derry at the next election.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF MR. BLUNT.

The Visiting Justices held a meeting at Galway jail last Saturday, and proceeded to interview Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who described his treatment in prison. Mr. Dillon, solicitor, received permission to see Mr. Blunt. The Visiting Justices made a recommendation that Mr. Blunt should be removed to a better room having a fire in it, and that his greatcoat should be restored to him; also that writing materials and a Bible should be supplied. It is said that Mr. Blunt stated that, in an interview which he had had with Mr. Balfour, the latter declared that his method of settling the Irish question was to imprison six of the Irish Leaders who were physically weak and would not survive six months' prison treatment. Mr. Balfour having been asked whether there is any ground for the assertions which Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is reported to have made against him, the Chief Secretary for Ireland has replied by telegraph as follows:—"Ridiculous lie. Do not believe Mr. Blunt ever made the assertion."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

1. It is notified that in accordance with rule 16 of the Rifle Association the prizes will now be awarded as provided for therein.

2. Vol M X D'Souza is granted 4 months leave of absence from this date.

Vol G Vincent is granted two months extension of leave from this date.

3. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters this day, Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be Riding School for the Troop this morning, at 7 a.m. Full dress without bandoliers.

By order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir valad Shaik Saheb Faki and others vs Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H—Part heard.

400-87—J C Cama—Merwanji Pestonji Tuback vs Dinbai and another—Ardesir H and D

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne G and S

287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Moolchund vs Choonilal Pranjivandas and another—Macfarlane E and H.

332-87—R Shepsey—Ramcrushna Bulall vs Dhunjeebhoy Khunderao M

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

The hearing of further evidence for the prosecution in the Punjab University Scandals was resumed at half-past ten o'clock on February 1.

Mr. Parker informed the Commission that he should reduce the number of the witnesses to be called at present by twelve, reserving to himself the right to produce witnesses to meet any points raised by the defence. The prosecutor added that he expected to finish his case by this day week, and asked if any reply had been received from Mr. Egerton, one of the witnesses examined on Monday, regarding the tracing of the notes mentioned by Goojur Mull. The Commissioners replied that they had and read the letter, which was to the effect that Mr. Egerton had referred to the books of the Currency Office, and had found that one of the notes for Rs. 1,000 had been issued to the Bank of Bengal on October the 13th, 1886, and was exchanged for coin at the currency counter on the 20th of November by a man giving the name of Pir Baksh, mukhtar, Lahore, who also cashed six nots for Rs. 100. These were the notes referred to by Goojur Mull.

Uttam Chand was then called. He gave evidence as to a knowledge of Pir Baksh, son of Sandhi Khan of Hoshiarpore, and that Pir Baksh had asked him to allow a pro-note to be drawn in witness's name. Pir Baksh told witness that there was a gentleman by the name of Mr. Larpent who wanted the loan of some money, and that he, Pir Baksh, had agreed to lend it. Witness said the note was handed to him the day after: it was dated the 18th April 1887. He retained the note until the early part of November 1887, when he endorsed it over to Sandhi Khan, Pir Baksh's father, who told him that Pir Baksh was dead. This note is admitted by Mr. Larpent.

Sandhi Khan was then called and corroborated the last witness in saying that he took the note over from him. He endeavoured on one occasion to realise the amount of the note from Mr. Larpent, but was not successful. He afterwards instituted a suit against Mr. Larpent, in Mr. Kennedy's Court at Lahore, which was dismissed.

Witness was cross-examined as to the fee given to the pleader in that case, after which Mr. Larpent's statement on oath in Mr. Kennedy's Court was read. In this Mr. Larpent states that the note had been stolen off his table or out of his receptacle for private papers, as he had never given a note to Pir Baksh and had never seen him. Mr. Larpent admitted that the statement as read by Mr. Parker was his defence in the case before Mr. Kennedy.

The judgment in this case was also read, which Mr. Parker said was relevant to the present proceedings under Sections 43 and 8 of the Evidence Act. In this judgment the suit was dismissed against Mr. Larpent, but Mr. Kennedy stated he did not believe the statement of the defence that the pro-note had been stolen.

Amoluk Ram was the next witness. He deposed to his interest in relation to the inquiries into the Law Examination of 1886, and detailed how he went about amongst the students to try and get information about the bribe-giving, which he heard previously had been going on. Some of the candidates admitted to witness that they had given bribes. In the course of his inquiry he struck upon Pir Baksh, who said that he had documentary evidence implicating Mr. Larpent most materially, and added that it related to the unrefunded balance of the money he (Pir Baksh) had paid Mr. Larpent as a bribe. Witness then deposed to seeing a number of examination candidates round Mr. Larpent's house, and had seen others at different times who told witness they were going to Mr. Larpent to ask him to pay back the money they had given to him as bribes. Witness had spoken to a large number of candidates who had attended the examination, and they had confided matters to him which were compromising to themselves. He had come to the conclusion that what he had heard was true, namely, that Mr. Larpent was very corrupt, and that it was the duty of every well-wisher of his countrymen to help to cleanse this "Augean stable." He exhorted the candidates not to wait for the promise of immunity, but rather to sacrifice themselves in the cause of their countrymen.

In cross-examination witness said he was not assistant prosecutor in this case; and that he had not taken any witnesses to Mr. Parker, but had mentioned a few names to him.

A lengthy discussion then ensued in which the prosecutor entered an objection against the mode adopted in the cross-examination of this witness. Mr. Parker's objection was overruled by the Commission.

The witness, then continuing, said he had been in attendance in Court during the prosecutor's speech, but that when the order was given he had left the Court.

Mr. Larpent then went into a cross-examination on the point of witness's connection with a native paper of Lahore. The witness said he had contributed the information to the paper regarding Mr. Larpent, with reference to which the latter had asked permission to prosecute him. The witness had then written to the editor offering to take the whole responsibility, but the action had not been brought. Witness admitted he had at various times spoken to various candidates, and had brought matters to the notice of the Sub-Committee and the Vice-Chancellor. Witness knew the University in the days of Dr. Leitner, and heard ugly rumours even then; but only against Juggarnath, the Registrar's Chief Clerk. After that, in Mr. Larpent's time, they were directed against the Registrar. Witness described the steps he had taken to get evidence from various candidates. He could not give the date on which he went to Mr. Larpent's house and saw the candidates there. Witness admitted his friendship with Narain Dass, the Treasury Officer at Gujranwala, and said they both belonged to the Arya Somaj. In 1885 they had travelled together for the Somaj, but not since. He then said he knew Mrs. Steel and had once had an interview with her in regard to Mr. Larpent's matter, in the hope of getting assistance from her, but added that he was not taken to that lady by Umrao Singh. The witness was examined at great length, and it was elicited that he was the prime mover in bringing out the disclosures, and that he regarded himself as a reformer of abuses.

This terminated the day's work when the Commission rose at half-past five.

THE ARMY.

The London Gazette, Jan. 20

H H Maharaja Pertab Singh, Indar, Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, the Maharaja of Jummu and Kashmir, is granted the honorary rank of Col in the Army.

Raja Jai Chand, of Lambagraon, Kangra, is granted the hon rank of Major in the Army.

Royal Artillery.—Major M R West (late Mad) to be Lieut Col Supernumerary to the Estbt.

Capt W H Suart to be Major, vice M R West [late Mad].

Capt A F Liddell retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Artillery.

1st Vol (Norfolk) Bgde, Easter Divn, Ro Ar, J A Poock, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

1st Orkney, Major G F F Horwood is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire, E Hoffmann, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

ENGINEER.

1st Gloucestershire (the Western Counties,) C G Warne, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

1st Lancashire, Lieut H T Crook to be Captain.

1st Middlesex, The undermentioned gentlemen to be Second Lieuts:—C A Carus-Wilson and E T Clifford.

2nd Tower Halmets (East London). Second Lieut R C Woodville resigns his Commission.

3rd Vol Batn, the Bedfordshire Regt Capt C C S Benning resigns his Commission.

1st Cinque Ports, C R Ellgood, M D, to be Actg Surg.

2nd Vol Batn, the Sherwood, Foresters Derbyshire Regt, Second Lieut J E Williamson resigns his Commission.

6th Fifeshire Vol Batn, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Lieut H M Hewison to be Capt.

Second Lieut G T Henderson to be Capt.

1st Vol Batn, the Hampshire Regt, Qr-mr and Hon Capt J L Wetherall resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Battalion on his retirement.

5th (Glasgow Highland) Vol Battn, the Highland L I, Lieut R S Houston resigns his Commission.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester), Capt and Hony Major J W Alison resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Corps on his retirement.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester), F T Prince, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish), Lieut W D L White resigns his Commission.

5th (West) Middlesex, Major F. W. Archer, 2nd Battn, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Adjt, vice Major Hope-Edwardes, who has retired from the Army.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service), Lieut J L Diplock resigns his Commission.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster, H A Des Voeux Gent, to be Acting Surg.

16th Middlesex London Irish, The resignation of the Commission held by Capt H D Todd, announced in the London Gazette of the 18th Nov 1887, is cancelled.

19th Middlesex St Giles's and St George's, Bloomsbury, Lieut W J Hanson resigns his Commission.

21st Middlesex the Finsbury, Lieut H A West resigns his Commission.

2nd Vol Battn, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, E A Keller, Gent, to be Q-mrs.

3rd Vol Battn the Northumberland Fusiliers, The promotion of Capt and Hony Major J S Wilson to the rank of Major, announced in the London Gazette of the 2nd Sept, 1887, is post-dated to the 2nd Nov, 1887, at his own request.

4th Nottinghamshire Vol Battn, the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt, S J K Marsland, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

1st Pembrokeshire Vol Battn, the Welsh Regt, Surgeon G Griffiths is granted the hon. rank of Surg-Major.

4th Perthshire Vol Battn, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders, J H Thomas, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

1st Renfrewshire Vol Battn, Princess Louise's Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders, Capt J T Wilson is granted the honorary rank of Major.

2nd Vol Battn, the Duke of Wellington's, West Riding Regt, The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions:—Capt C F Roberts and Lieut C H Clementson.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains:—F W Brook and W W Hirst

Herbert Higginson Sykes, Gent, to be Second Lieut

Royal Engineers—In consequence of the death of Lieut-Col A R Seton late Bom on the 12th of Novr, 1887, the promotions of the undermentioned officers are ante dated to Nov 13, 1887:—Lieut-Col C Cunningham, Major S Smith. Major Arthur Clitherow Ward to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J Garnier, retired; Capt Frederick Wilmer Watkins to be Major, vice T Glancy, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Second Lieut E Wintour has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Supernumerary Lieut. Rupert Stewart, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut vice H. G. Morris, promoted; Second Lieut. Walter Simon Fraser has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Second Lieut. William Henry Prendergast has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Capt Gerard Thomas Noel has been seconded for service as an Adjut of Auxiliary Forces.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut the Hon V R Bootle-Wilbraham, from the 3d Batn the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt) to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H P King-Salter, appointed Adjt.

MEMORANDA.

Col Robert Rollo Gillespie, C B, from Lieut Col half-pay, local Major-Genl Comg a Divn, Bombay, to be Major-Genl vice G V Watson retired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	845
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	40	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co	0	,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,250xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,5	8,500	Rs. 60	1,975
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	460	all	Rs. 16	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,00	250	25	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	7
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 6	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs.	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	460xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,00	Rs. 12	1,30
Sassoon Press Co.	3	500	50	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,00	Rs	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Co.	1,308	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	0	0	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 345	100	100	Rs. 4	102
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,0	1,0	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,00	1,000	...	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	0
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	6.0	500	50	Rs. 20	360
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	960
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	640
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	350		350
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 2	695
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	190
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	50	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,00	...	850
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,000	1,000	–	860
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	615
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 32½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 850
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 80	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	500
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	292xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	615xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	5		420
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 55	1,155
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	732½
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 50	912½
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 20	2,075
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	515
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,305
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		30
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	875
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	6,720		625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,00	1,000	...	985
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1 000	Rs. 60	1,040
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,5 0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	250
Sholapore S.& W.Co Ld.		10 00	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	625
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,490	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld	600	0	1,0	Rs. [illegible]	475
Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	705

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IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines ... per dozen, from	18 to	30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21 to	28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles ... from	23 to	40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose ... from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

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BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
REGISTERED
TRADE MARK

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour and the slight taste, a pleasant one

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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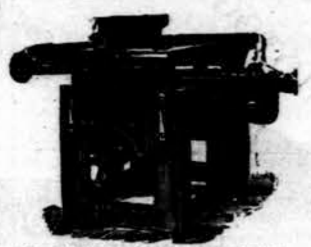
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

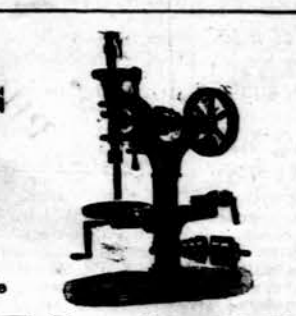
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

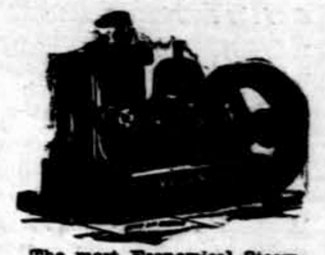
Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

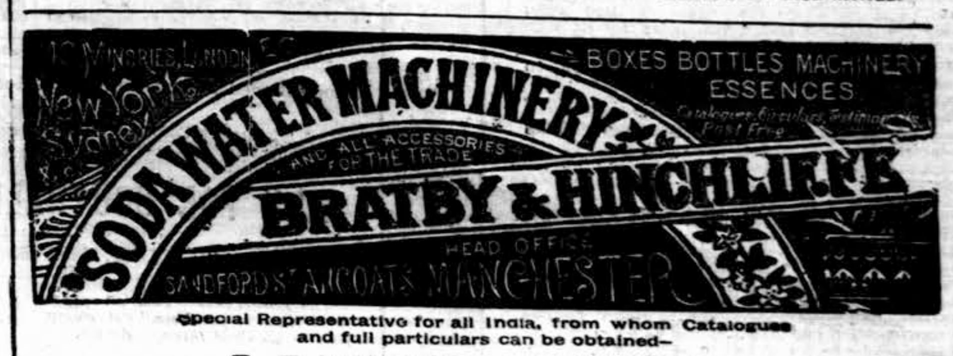




The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,
Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.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AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES
Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials, Post Free
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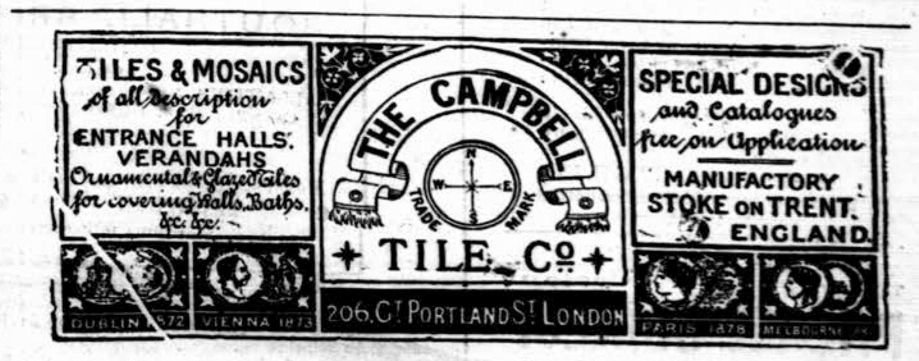
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"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHd. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D,**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING

OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : ***PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,***

61, Faubt Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health !

VÉRITABLES GRAINS *de Santé* du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!

HEADACHE!

CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : **Barrie & Co;** *Bombay :* **Kemp & Co;** *Calcutta :* **Dr** **[illegible]**

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BOMBAY RACES.

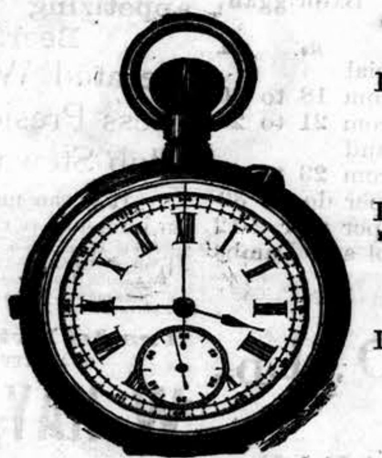
MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a **consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,** which for **durability, accuracy,** precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the Watch over the hour and minute hands, the cases of fine Silver are extra strong with a solid cover in the back and a glass or Silver dome inside to protect the work.

The general objection to the Chronographs with second band and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a Watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

CHEAP. THEY ARE IN STOCK. WARRANTED. **GOOD.**



In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.

In Sterling Silver case, Rs. **70** Rs.

In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. **175** Rs.

In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.

In Sterling Silver case, Rs. **70** Rs.

In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. **175** Rs.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY (ESTABLISHED 1866).

MANUFACTORY : LOCLE, SWITZERLAND (ESTABLISHED 1814).

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ATTENDS BUSINESS PERSONALLY.

Studio for Portraiture open Daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY

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(during the Season).

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SOUTHALL'S

COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84

D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Dukeof Connaught	,, ,,	4	0	8.	Alpha	,, ,,	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,, ,,	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	,, ,,	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	,, ,,	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	,, ,,	2	8
5.	Bosphorus	,, ,,	3	8	11.	Victoria	,, ,,	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,,	3	0	12.	Sultan	,, ,,	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	,, 8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	,,	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 9	8
El Re del Mondo	,,	50	,, 11	0	El Caliope	,,	50	,, 6	8
Jose Vargas	,,	50	,, 10	0	La Selika	,,	50	,, 5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50	,, 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	,,	50	,, 4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	,,	25	,, 3	4	La Flor de Java	,,	100	,, 4	8
Semiramis	,,	100	,, 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	,,	100	,, 4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	,, ,, 2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	,, ,,	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

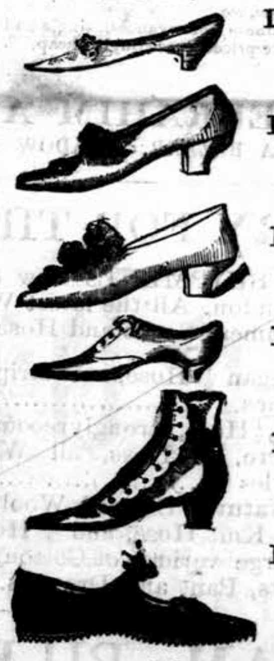
General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—



LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8.

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

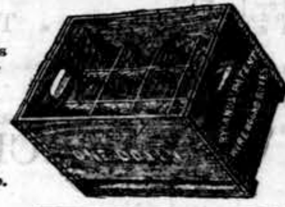
Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF

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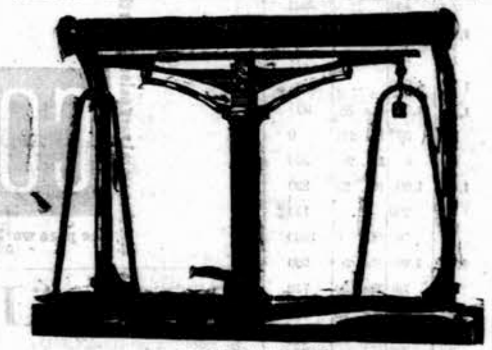

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